COMMENT #151

Concern Citizen

Toledo, Robert A

COMMENT #251

Concern Citizen

Fri, May 23, 2014 at 1:23 PM

I'm commenting on the permit that is being requested by NTEC to continue mining for the next 25 years as a concern citizen. My father has worked for APS for the past 38 years and I myself I'm an employee with BHP. He raised his family on the power plant income and I'm raising my family with the mining income. I worked in Farmington at a dealer ship prior to working for BHP. I know how much vendors rely on getting work from both the power plant and the mine. Farmington is supported by the power plants and the mine's more than the whole gas industry is doing for them. I share my income by donating to the United way program each year, I see how much people are hurting in our community. To allow these companies to go away would hurt more people then it would help the small majority that protest them. We need to protect the jobs that San Juan County residents have with the mining and power plant company's, there is nothing to replace it with. This permit needs to go thru and let mining continue on for the next 25 years, my children will benefit from this work environment like their grandfather and father have over the years. These jobs promote education, trade skills, and opportunities that all residents need to have to raise their families.

Thank You

Robert Toledo

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Comment Letter 151...... Toledo, R.

Response 151.001

Thank you for your comment. A complete discussion of Socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.

1/

5/28/2014

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Environmental Impact of Mining and Power Generation at Navaio Mine





Environmental Impact of Mining and Power Generation at Navajo Mine

messan

Zachary Larsen

Wed, May 21, 2014 at 9:08 AM

Dear Recipient(s) of this e-mail,

I would like to add my comment and opinion on the subject. I know that this subject is very important to many people, but I fear that a large number of people's opinions are based on emotional responses to political ideology and perceived fears that come from unsound science, or science that is not translated correctly into practical and understandable terms for the general public. Coal mining, specifically in this region is one of the least environmentally impactful sources of energy production. As shown in the public meetings, the land that is reclaimed post mining is most often times brought to a better and more productive state than it was before it was disturbed. The resource is removed and the land returned back to a natural state. All of the perceived pollutants "from coal mining," were already in the ground before it was mined, and in most cases (in this region) do not pose any greater risk to people or the environment when mining occurs. It is however, obvious that the Four Corners Generating station is quite old and outdated, not just in age, but the visible particulates coming from the smoke stacks are much greater in comparison to the newer and cleaner PMM power plant. Improvements to this can and should be made, but to deny the necessary permits would affect thousands of people in the community who are able to work, live and be productive members of the community all due to the presence of the mine and power plant, including myself and my family.

152.00

People think that Wind and solar generation are without environmental or social impact. I would suggest that they have just as great, if not more long term harmful implications than mining coal for power generation. People often disregard the total area of land that must be occupied, disturbed, and rendered impaired long term by solar panels and wind turbines in order to produce equal wattage of electricity as coal generation. Wind and Solar power generation creates vastly greater land pollution than a concentrated mining operation that continually reclaims land. In addition, all of the components used in making a single solar panel or wind turbine, must come from a minimum of six different types of mining operations, I mention this because many people often forget where materials come from and forgoing mining here would only increase the need for mining in a different geographic area.

I could continue on in this subject for quite some time, but will end while my comment is still short enough to be bearable to read. I acknowledge that industry must maintain a high level of commitment to environmental and social responsibility and continual improvement, however, not issuing the proper permits and licenses to continue with an operation that does so much for the prosperity of people's lives and the community, not only locally, but also outside of the four corners, and does so little in terms of harm to people or the environment, would be a great tragedy.

In closing I would like to express my thanks for the hard work and efforts of so many different people across many groups and agency who have worked diligently to provide accurate information and make it available to the public online and through public meetings.

sincerely

Zachary Larsen

Comment Letter 152.....Larsen, Z.

Response 152.001

Thank you for your comment. A complete discussion of Socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS. A discussion of visibility and particulate matter emissions is provided in Section 4.1 of the Draft EIS.

1/1

COMMENT #153

I am commenting as a concerned member at the Hopi Tribe from the Hotevilla meeting location

We need to find another way to burn coal for Energy, either Solar produced electricity or a Coal Liquification process must be developed. By the time 2041 comes around greehhouse gases may have rendered our environment and way of life almost unlivable. BART and proposed Action Alternatives at any Coal fired power plants are only band-aids to an already contaminated and festering open wound to our Environment caused by power plant operations since the 1960's.

Haze is only one line of the writing on the wall in terms of the negative way we burn coal today. Health problems currently evident by increased cancers among neighboring citizens of power plants is just the start of the health problems as a result of breathing dirty air and contaminants that we cannot see. These are results of being down winders of the 1940's nuclear experiments and years of uranium mining and 50 years of burning coal in a manner designed to ultimately line the pockets of Shareholders with money, is my opinion. So let's pay attention to see how we can better ourselves to adept to the negatives of using coal energy in this present day manner.

I am not familiar with the ground water aquifers in the Four Corners Power Plant region but all ground waters existing today should have a huge "Do not Disturb" sign written on them, and adhered to. Ground water must remain in place for any life beyond 2041; animals, plants, people. The Clean Water Act section 404 must be changed or amended to ensure that the least amount of Water contamination in all phases, underground and surface water, is not dictated by dollar amounts to Shareholders but instead to life beyond 2041. Why is the U.S. EPA's proposed CCR rule not applicable to tribal lands? Why should the U.S. allow a biased rule? Only contaminated Indian Lands or what? In my opinion, any solid wastes of all plant operations should be placed into lined cells in disposal areas. Change CCR to be classed as Hazardous Waste and to betreated accordingly. Please maintain Rules and Reguations of no seepage of surface water from permit area unto no-permit area, now and past 2041.

If an Archaelogical Resource happens to be in the way please spend extra time and your dollars to go around it, if possible. Fish and Wildlife Service has studies which show 4CPP is in the middle of Golden Eagle migration paths, which covers 4 states. Please ensure reclamation is geared towards saving Golden Eagle habitat and their prey, animals' habitat. I see Peabody's Reclamation areas has plants that livestock don't eat! As a rancher I see this as a Red Flag and needs to be fixed, no invasive or non-native plants are to be used in Reclamation. Please spend the extra dollars to re-claim area back to an original undisturbed state.

What mainly affects Hopi in the EIS process is the Eldorado Transmission Line. Hopi settled the ROW issue but we feel APS no longer wants to service Hopi. We've asked for a 15 mile addition to our existing service line but APS hasn't positively responded, it was a negotiation item that was denied by APS. All the government entities within the DOI must pay attention to HOPIS" needs not just Navajo. There is an economic difference between the two tribes as far as the ability to provide funding services to their respective citizens, Hopi has lower capabilities then Navajo. We will welcome all efforts from DOI and its entities to help on this problem.

Comment Letter 153..... Leroy, K.

Response 153.001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #2, Renewable Energy Alternatives.

Response 153.002

Thank you for your comment. Health and Safety is addressed in Section 4.17 of the Draft EIS. Specifically, pages 4.17-22 through 4.17-24 summarize the results of the human health risk assessment performed for the project. Air emissions and visibility are addressed in Section 4.1 of the Draft EIS.

Response 153.003

The ruling regarding the classification of Coal combustion residue is under the authority of EPA, not OSMRE. Similarly, surface discharge at FCPP is regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit under the authority of the EPA and discussed in Section 4.5 of the Draft EIS. Section 4.15 of the Draft EIS discusses the regulatory framework with regard to CCR and includes recommendations for the disposal of CCR at FCPP.

Response 153.004

Two programmatic agreements have been developed for the project to address the protection of cultural resources and artifacts, including avoidance of impacts.

I know we can't stop these efforts of the Federal Government and Power companies but I'm hopin for a fair shake in life for animals, Plants, people during the whole process. We as People are the only ones that can ensure that all involved; living and non-living are treated fairly and equally to 2041 and beyond.

Response 153.005

Golden eagle habitat and presence is described and evaluated in Section 4.8 of the Draft EIS. As stated on page 3-13 of the Draft EIS, "the reclaimed areas are revegetated to ensure that the land is capable of supporting the post-mining land use, which is designated as livestock grazing and wildlife habitat...BNCC has developed seed mixes that utilize up to 21 different native plant species; 10 grasses, 4 forbs, and 7 shrub species that are all native to the San Juan Basin."

Response 153.006

As a formal Cooperating Agency in the NEPA process, the Hopi have been afforded the same level of involvement as the Navajo Nation, which also serves as Cooperating Agency. However, any negotiations between APS and the Hopi are beyond the scope of the EIS. 508/2014

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - EXTENSION OF COMMENT PERIOD FOR FCPP & NAVAJO MINE DEIS - JUNE 27, 2014

COMMENT #154



EXTENSION OF COMMENT PERIOD FOR FCPP & NAVAJO MINE DEIS - JUNE 27, 2014

Kate Niles

Sun, May 25, 2014 at 9:40 AM

After going to the public comment opportunity in Durango I want to say Option D (I think?) - DO NOTHING and close the damn mine — is really the only viable solution in the world we are facing today. It's ridiculous to pretend otherwise. You can see the dirty 4x Power Plants FROM SPACE and that have recently been determined to be THE dirtiest in the country.

Who can possibly support this? That said, I want to send a note of appreciation to the hard work of all the environmental consultants and to your office. I am well aware that you guys are stuck in the middle of a hopeless mess and get it both coming and going from all sides.

Please register my desires in whatever way that occurs. Thanks, Kate Niles

On May 19, 2014, at 1:44 PM, FCPP-Navajo-Energy-EIS, OSM <osm-fcpp-navajo-energy-eis@osmre.gov> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please see the attached postcard announcing OSMRE's extension of the public comment period for the FCPP and Navajo Mine Energy Project DEIS. The new public comment deadline is June 27, 2014. Thank you for your interest in the project.

Marcelo Calle

EIS Coordinator, The Four Comers & Navajo Mine Energy Project Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Program Support Division, Indian Programs Branch 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320 Denver, CO 80202-3050

mcalle@osmre.gov

(303) 293-5035 Office

(303) 293-5032 Fax

<FCPP_DEIS_COMMENT_EXTENSION_POSTCARD_2014MAY.pdf>

Comment Letter 154.....Niles, K.

Response

Thank you for your comment.

5/28/2014

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - My opinion on the Draft EIS

COMMENT #155



My opinion on the Draft EIS

message

Cherry Miloe

Mon, May 26, 2014 at 6:32 PM

I request that the period of time for public comment be extended. The Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project affects tens of thousands of people in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado and they need time to comment on the potential impact made by these two facilities. My comments are given below:

- 1) I am against the 25-year lease amendment. A five- or ten-year lease is sufficient and hopefully the plant will be replaced with wind and solar power in this area by then.
- 2) I do not agree for the Rights-of-Way renewals to be extended for 25 years, either. A five- to ten-year extension is plenty. Also, solar and wind power set up in the local area, should be permitted to use these transmission lines.
- 3) The renewal of the Navajo Mine's existing SMCRA permit for Areas I, II, III and portions of IV North of the Navajo Mine Lease area need to be re-examined, with an unbiased group doing a environment impact report, along with a study on the impact on cultural areas and people currently living in these areas.
- 4) The new 5,569-acre mine area should not be approved. The environmental impact, the cultural impact, the removal of people's homes in this area and the amount of ash that will occur in this area is too detrimental for the request for a large mining area to be approved.
- El Dine do not want these proposed actions to be approved. The Navajo "Leaders" may say they want them approved, but not the people. After 50 years of mining in this area, with no monetary benefit for the people during that time, why would they want more mining and ash and ruining of their land?

I live in SW Colorado and I am tired of the air being polluted due to coal

Comment Letter 155......Miloe, C.

Response 155.001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #2, Renewable Energy Alternatives.

Response 155.002

The Arizona Corporation Commission and New Mexico Public Regulations Commission have oversight regarding distribution of power onto transmission lines. Evaluation of different uses of the subject transmission lines is outside the scope of this EIS.

Response 155.003

Please see Master Response #1, Deficient Analysis. Impacts to cultural resources are evaluated in Section 4.4 of the Draft EIS. Health and Safety is addressed in Section 4.17 of the Draft EIS. Specifically, pages 4.17-22 through 4.17-24 summarize the Human Health Risk Assessment conducted for the project.

Response 155.004

Thank you for your comment. OSMRE is considering all of the alternatives that were analyzed in the Draft EIS and will inform the public of its decision via the Record of Decision, anticipated in the spring of 2015.

Response 155.005

Thank you for your comment. Section 4.18 of the Draft EIS addresses cumulative impacts, including consideration of the 17 coal-fired power plants in the region.

1/2

155.003

5/28/2014 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - My opinion on the Draft EIS

mine plants in Arizona and New Mexico. Our fish are full of mercury. Our lungs are full of that and other pollutants. I want all coal power plants to be closed, or at least have their pollutants filtered as much as possible.

Thank you, Cherry Miloe

COMMENT #156

May, 26, 2014

Marcelo Calle, Office of Surface Mining

Reclamation and Enforcement, Western

Region Office, 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320, Denver, CO 80202-3050

Dear Marcelo

I writing to acknowledge my opinion of the FCPPNavajoEngergy would to say that I am in favor of having the permit approve and keep the Mine going for the following reasons. I grew up near the power plant before it started and had to move north side of Morgan Lake as I understand my grandfather help with granting the approval to mine and builted power plant for his people have jobs and support their family and the royalities that the Navajo tribe would received from the built project and the economic from it .

Other reasons:

Presently it benefits the local communities directly and indirectly through small business ,Farmington 156.001 Aztec , Durango Cortez and supports non-profit oraganizations like Boys, Girls club, shelter , Navajo ways and provide scholarship for high school graduate going to college .

Local chapters and member to get coal to heat their homes

Provides job for people of local communities

I see environmentalist group and local people who are againist this are ones who can't get a job so they working against project even if their relative are employed there. I see there is progress in design of better plant with less emissions which can be incorporate on existing plant to keep going .

Like I say to people pollution didn't wipe out the Anasazi and probably did not cause the great sand storm that cover Oklahoma ,Kansas states back in the 20s , These day Scientific research doesn't provide true facts, like years ago the coffee is bad for you and now it good for different aliments.

Presently We need to use our natural resource on our own land to provide work for our people which help provide services and other bentifit relating to the what it offer to the Navajo People.

Thank you

Comment Letter 156......Blueeyes, S.

Response 156.001

Thank you for your comment. A full discussion of Socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.

5/28/2014

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Air & Water are NOT TOXIC WASTE DUMPS for corporate profit

COMMENT #157



Air & Water are NOT TOXIC WASTE DUMPS for corporate profit

message

Diana Speer

Tue, May 27, 2014 at 7:15 PM

Dear Folks

You have a huge responsibility on your hands—here's some input based on peer reviewed and published scientific research.

Mercury is a natural contaminate of coal which is released into the air when coal is burned. Already Navajo Lake and Vallecito Lake in CO have Mercury Advisory's limiting fish consumption to one fish per month. Because eating more than that, one could exceed the toxic limit of 0.3 parts per million of methyl mercury compound.

We've all heard how tuna condenses mercury from it's runoff into the sea. Fish eating birds also ingest mercury.

Inhaled elemental mercury is absorbed by mucus membranes in the lungs and easily crosses the blood brain barrier. The target organ for inhaled mercury vapor is the brain, where it leads to dementias, central nervous system disorders, and cancer. Lower doses lead to chronic symptoms, while larger doses lead to pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs) and can cause death.

Methyl mercury, ethyl mercury etc compounds that are eaten in contaminated fish and plants are absorbed through the gut, where chief damage occurs to the gut lining and kidney's, although it is distributed throughout the body. Of interest is that it also binds receptor sites on T-cells reducing by 50% our cell mediated immunity. Once released from the ground/coal, mercury is toxic to everything. Remember mercuricrome as a treatment to disinfect cuts? Mercury is highly poisonous in all it's forms and no matter how it gets inside our bodies.

Why is the EPA not involved in this study, with their Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants?

157.00

157.003

On 5/1/14 The Supreme Court ruled to reduce power plant pollution in 27 Midwestern and Appalachian states that blows downwind and leads to unhealthy air along the east coast.

Too bad Colorado and New Mexico and the Navajo Nation weren't included in that decision.

And it's a shame people must go to the expense of litigation to protect their air quality from those who profit by using air as a dump for toxic pollution.

Coal and Radiation are safer remaining in the ground. Once in the air and water they both enter our lungs and our food leading to chronic and fatal diseases. It's very expensive, and not covered by Medicare to go through the dozens of Chelation I.V.s to remove mercury from it's myriad of storage sites in the body.

Coal dust exposure leads to black lung disease. My father mined coal in Appalachia. His was not a good death

Alzheimer's is on the rise, La Plata County already has a higher cancer rate than other counties in CO. Please, if you must approve this project, at least be humane to those of us who live downwind of the plant and apply the most stringent of the best technology. It's the only HUMANE thing to do.

Sincerely, Diana Speer Comment Letter 157......Speer, D.

Response 157.001

Please see Master Response #4, Mercury Deposition and Mercury in Fish in Nearby Lakes.

Response 157.002

EPA is a cooperating agency for this NEPA process and has been involved in the preparation of the Draft and Final EIS, as well as the development of separate studies conducted to analyze potential impacts of the project.

Response 157.003

Please see Master Response #12, OSMRE and BIA should place conditions on lease and SMCRA permit. Radiation is not associated with the proposed project and is outside the scope of this EIS. Health and Safety are addressed in Section 4.17 of the Draft EIS, specifically pages 4.17-22 through 4.17-24 summarize the Human Health Risk Assessment conducted for the project.

1/1

5/28/2014

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Comments on EIS for Navaio Mine and FCPF





Comments on EIS for Navajo Mine and FCPP

messag

Dale and Francis Horvath

Tue, May 27, 2014 at 10:06 PM

I think it is very important that the EIS for the FCPP and Navajo Mine be approved and move forward so that the Power Plant and the Navajo Mine will continue to produce cheap, reliable, uninterrupted and long term power to consumers. It is KEY to providing for economic development and self-determination for Navajo Tribe

158.001

As an employee of BHP , I am not a spokesperson for BHP/Navajo Mine and represent my views and opinions only. I have been employed by BHP for 24 years and worked as a contractor for 13 years at the BHP/Utah International mines (La Plata, San Juan, and Navajo). During my employment, I have had job security, good wages, and benefits. It has provided a standard of living that is far better than the average La Plata County resident has. It has allowed us to raise 5 children, educate them through college, and make productive members of society that are not a liability to the community or society. My employment at BHP has spread my money into the Farmington, Durango and Cortez areas and these areas have benefitted from my employment. Due to the large number of contractors and vendors that deal with both companies, BHP and APS has improved the standard of living for the contractors/vendor employees, and also stimulated their growth and businesses. BHP and employees have also donated lots of money and time to the local charities. If mining were to stop or be limited more, financial hardships would be created for many people in the local economy and the Navajo Tribal economy and tribal members.

I would like to challenge the opponents of this project to provide alternatives that would provide equal economic and social benefits to the community and parties involved.

Being employed with BHP I have witnessed first-hand the environmental performance and the processes of the reclamation and feel that they do a very good job with both processes. BHP has gone above and beyond to comply and/or exceed environmental regulations and often time sets their standards higher than required. I have no reason to believe that NTEC won't continue the tradition and processes. Mine safety and employee well-being has been a BHP priority and is regulated also by MSHA.

One of the biggest mistakes made recently is that Desert Rock should already have already been running prior to the shutdown of units 1, 2, and 3 at Four Comers Power Plant. Desert Rock would have been the cleanest coal fire technology with carbon capture.

I would like to thank OSM for providing the format that they did at the information meetings. I was very happy to get the facts and not have to listen to the bullshit and misinformation of the opponents. Please do not change this format in future meetings.

Dale Horvath

Comment Letter 158......Horvath, D.

Response 158.001

Thank you for your comment. A full discussion of Socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.

May 27, 2014

Marcelo Calle
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
U.S. Department of the Interior
Western Region Office
1999 Broadway, Suite 3320
Denver, CO 80202-3050.
Email: FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov

Re: Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Public Comment

Dear EIS Project Coordinator,

Yá'á'ééh (Hello), my name is Michael King and I am a tribal member of the Diné (Navajo) Nation. I grew up in the Diné's traditional homelands of northern New Mexico in the Four Corners region and I am a lifelong resident of Shiprock, NM. I have witnessed a rapid industrialization and increased emissions of air pollutants in the past decades as a result of rapid development of oil, gas, and coal resources in the region. This increase in energy development has brought the potential for additional air and water pollution, where human health, welfare and natural ecosystems already have a toxic legacy. Therefore, I recommend the alternative of "no action" in regards to the Arizona Public Service Company and Public Service Company of New Mexico lease amendment and renew rightsof-way on the Navajo Nation and Hopi Reservation. I also recommend the alternative of "no action" in regards to the BHP Navajo Coal Company application for the Pinebete mine permit.

First of all, ambient air quality measurements in the Four Corner region are indicating ozone (O3) levels approaching "nonattainment" with existing National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Ground level ozone can cause harmful human health effects because it is an extremely strong oxidant even at low concentrations (60ppb). The current US EPA ozone NAAQS is set at 75 parts per billion (assessed as the 4th highest monitored ozone concentration value over a running average 8-hour period, over 3 continuous years). In past years, EPA has proposed that the level of the 8-hour primary standard should be lowered to 60 to 70 ppb to provide increased human protection. This would put much of the Four Corners region out of attainment.

Secondly, power plants emissions are major sources of nitrogen oxides or NO_x (NO+NO₂) into the atmosphere. Increases in NO_x emissions are known to increase ozone levels. In turn, ozone production is also linked to the formation of particulate matter (PM) in the atmosphere. Furthermore, high concentrations of ozone and particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}) are indicators of poor air quality and have been linked to an array of adverse health effects. These include decreased lung function, resulting in increased in hospital emergency room visits and hospital admissions for respiratory complications during periods of poor air quality. Other possible health effects include cardiovascular and

Comment Letter 159......King. M.

Response 159.001

Thank you for your comment. Section 4.18 of the Draft EIS provides an evaluation of cumulative impacts, including other energy projects in the region.

cardiopulmonary mortality in children, the elderly, and people with respiratory ailments and chronic heart disease. Indeed, in the past, hundreds of Navajo uranium miners, mill workers, and their families have died from lung cancer and other respiratory ailments related to poor air quality and radioactive exposure, including inhalation of fine radioactive particulates produced by uranium mills and mines.

The Four Corners Air Quality Task Force (4CAQTF), a group of regulatory agencies, tribes and interested parties focusing on air quality issues in the Four Corners region reported that while regulation efforts have led to decreases in sulfur dioxide (SQ₂) across the west, emissions of nitrogen oxides are estimated to increase with population growth and energy demand. The conversion of this NO_x into particulate nitrate may lead to even greater visual impairment in sensitive areas such as Mesa Verde National Park and Wiminuche Wilderness Area in Colorado, which are routinely impaired by air pollution even though they are protected by EPA's Regional Haze Rule. NO_x in the atmosphere also produces ground-level ozone and acid rain. The cycling of NO_x in the atmosphere also leads to the production of secondary oxidants, such as hydroxyl (OH) radicals, which then leads to the formation of secondary aerosols (sulfates, organics) that have a major impact on the climate system. The increase in deposition of nitrogen has also been linked to ecosystem disruption, shifts in biodiversity, and exacerbation of wildfres.

Lastly, historical lease agreements allowed Navajos who reside within a certain radius from the existing BHP Navajo Mine to obtain coal for domestic use free of charge. Consequently, many Navajo Nation residents burn locally mined coal in their homes for heat. The coal from the mine is from the Late Cretaceous Fruitland Formation and is of a relatively low rank calorific value with high ash content. Most residents do not have indoor stoves properly designed to burn both coal and firewood. Therefore, poor indoor air quality exists during winter months due to high levels of $PM_{2.5}$ associated with indoor wood burning and coal combustion. This increase in poor indoor air quality during the winter months has been linked to an increase in hospital admissions/outpatient visits to Northern Navajo Medical Center for treatment of upper respiratory infections. Furthermore, the San Juan basin is prone to atmospheric thermal inversions which trap air pollution low to the ground, especially during winter months. In addition to poor indoor air quality, area residents are subsequently being further exposed to primary air pollutants, $PM_{2.5}$ and numerous hazardous air pollutants that are emitted from nearby coal-fired power plants and trapped by thermal inversions.

In conclusion, I recommend "no action" as an alternative because I believe ambient and indoor air quality in the region has deteriorated as a result of rapid energy development in the region. Cooperative efforts from Federal, State, and Tribal air management agencies are need to address feasible regional emission reductions needed to provide adequate human health and environmental protection. I believe a more sustainable approach to energy development can be achieved through collaborative work. Incorporating the sciences, technology, and cultures into environmental protection is essential in order to encourage sustainable industrial development while meeting socioeconomic needs and ultimately protecting human health, welfare and the environment.

Sincerely, Michael King

Response 159.002

Thank you for your comment. The EIS process included three multi-agency and tribal participants, as follows: 1) Cooperating agency group, 2) an endangered species act group, and 3) a national historic preservation act group. The intent was, in part, that expressed in this comment.



Diné Citizens Against Ruining our Environment Diné C.A.R.E. 10A Town Plaza, PMB 138 Durango, CO 81301

May 28, 2014

Via Electronic Mail and U.S. Postal Mail

Mr. Marcelo Calle EIS Project Coordinator U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Western Region Office 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320 Denver, CO 80202-3050

RE: Request for two Public Hearings on the Navajo Nation regarding FCPP/Navajo Mine EIS

Dear Mr. Calle.

On behalf of the Diné people, Diné Citizens Against Ruining Our Environment (Diné C.A.R.E.) would like to thank the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) for granting the public an additional 30 days to review and provide comments on the Draft EIS (DEIS) and for hosting the EIS public meetings.

We understand OSM involved the public through a series of public meetings on and off the Navajo Nation. However, the poster style format with 20+ OSM staff and consultants was considered an intimidating and inadequate process by the Diné community members who attended some of the meetings. This format was confusing for the Diné people to fully comprehend, especially for the non-English speaking community members. Some experienced harassment, racial profiling, and intimidation by the OSM staff and consultants during these meetings.

Therefore, Diné C.A.R.E. respectfully requests OSM for two public hearings to take place on the Navajo Nation, specifically in Shiprock, NM and in Window Rock, AZ, before the June 27^{th} comment period deadline. The purpose of the two public hearings is to provide an opportunity for the Diné people to thoroughly comprehend the DEIS when explained in the Diné language. The hearing format should be conducive to allow people to voice their questions and concerns regarding the DEIS, in this way sharing their 'real-life' experiences with each other.

Thank you for your time and feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns at dinecare88@gmail.com or at 928-637-3221.

Sincerely,

Colleen Cooley

lle

Four Corners Energy Outreach Organizer Diné C.A.R.E. Comment Letter 160......Diné CARE

Response 160.001

Please see Master Response #9, Public Meeting Format.

5/28/2014

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: Navajo Mine EIS my comments **COMMENT #161**



Fwd: Navaio Mine EIS my comments

Wed, May 28, 2014 at 8:35 AM

Comment received forwarded from mcalle

--- Forwarded message --From: Tyrian Clitso Date: Tue. May 27, 2014 at 8:25 PM Subject: Navajo Mine EIS my comments

Dear Sir or Madam,

My name is Tyrian Clitso, I am an Electrician currently employed at Navajo Mine. I attended the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) meeting at Nennahnezad Chapter House, and would like to add my comments and concerns on this matter.

First of all, my job is very important to me; it is my livelihood. I have worked at many different jobs; as a construction laborer to a truck driver in the oilfield, and none have come close to matching the benefits and wages of my current job. With this employment opportunity and salary, I was finally able to purchase a home for my family, a big step up from the manufactured home we moved out of. Currently, I am able to take my children to see our local family doctor when they are feeling ill; instead of having to drive an hour to Shiprock Indian Hospital and wait in line for hours to see a doctor. The insurance that my employer has provided for its employees has made this possible. My job is vital for the welfare of my family and me.

I have seen first-hand how BHP cares for the environment, BHP acts in accordance with the lease boundaries, and complies with state and federal mining regulations. For example, one of BHP's rules is "Zero Harm", zero harm to the environment, and zero harm to the community.

In conclusion. I have seen firsthand how BHP has taken care of the environment, donated to the community, stimulated the local economy, and therefore would like for them to continue to mine coal, while providing me with a good livelihood. If the mine should shut down, 500+ local jobs would 161.001 be lost, with the US economy already in shambles, it would devastate our local economy.

Comment Letter 161......Clitso, T.

Response 161.001

Thank you for your comment. A complete discussion of Socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.

1/2

5/14/2014

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Ewit Four Corners Power Plant and Navaio Mine Energy Project Comments

Vincent H. Yazzie



Dear Mr. Calle.

My mom, Annie P. Walker suffered an acute respiratory distress at the North Security Gate of the Navajo Mine on May 7, 2014 around 4:30 pm. I was at the North Security Gate, Navajo Mine to obtain documents on the storing of coal ash in the Navajo Mine pits. The environmental assessment said the documents were available at the Navajo Mine. Was not successful in getting the documents right away, but now I am being given the run around by Norman Benally's request that I write a letter. Attached is a photo of the North Security Gate of the Navajo Mine. Attached is the National Weather Service weather conditions for the Farmington, New Mexico area.

The wind was blowing around 16 mph and gusting up to 26 mph around 16:53 pm on May 7, 2014. I was inside the trailer talking with security while my mom was being exposed to some coal emissions from Four Corners Power Plant.

Attached is fcpp_leaks_05072014.jpg. A Google Earth image. Kia Rio vehicle and Annie Walker parked at North Security. FGD emissions from the exhaust stacks are too high and the wind would blow the emissions to the south of the car. Annie Walker was inside the Kia Rio while I was inside the security trailer.

The only emissions that could have disabled Annie Walker is if there are leaks from the unit 4 and 5 combustion pipe FGD or the baghouses. The baghouses would remove the ash, but still contain Sulfur Dioxide and NOx. Sulfur dioxide can cause asthma symptoms in 5 minutes. See link.

Health | Sulfur Dioxide | US EPA

Health | Sulfur Dioxide | US EPA

You are here: EPA Home Air & Radiation Six Common Pollutants Sulfur Dioxide Health Health

View on ...

Preview by Yahoo

leaks_unit_4_and_5_pipe_05072014.jpg shows previous repairs of the

Comment Letter 162...... Yazzie, V.

Response 162.001

The mine conducts fugitive dust monitoring, and the EIS conducted specific analyses to address this issue, and did not identify a major impact. The SCR design must meet the performance standards set by the FIP for BART, and be enforceable by the EPA.

5/14/2014 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Fwd: Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project Comments

exhaust pipe to the FGD. Any leaks from the baghouses would also move from the NW to the SE and would travel to the North Security quard station.

One would say leaks impossible, but see north_security_05072014.jpg shows a corroded roof on the North Security guard trailer. Aluminum usually does not corrode. Aluminum does corrode when exposed to nitrogen or ammonia.

This shows there is also a nitrogen leak which is related to NOx and high temperatures related to the burning of excess fuel.

Following article says aluminum will corrode when exposed to nitrogen or ammonia

http://www.instructables.com/community/Ammonia--Aluminum/

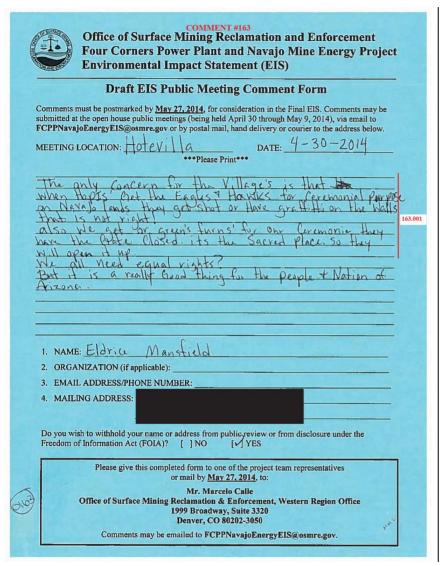
This also says the leaks have compromised the EPA monitoring emissions. The EPA monitoring emissions do not portray the correct measurements. EPA needs to monitor emissions as it leaves the furnace.

Any leaks would give a wrong reading on the NOx measuring devices. Design of the SCR would not be engineered correctly or be inadequate to handle the extra NOx. Also there would be more ammonia produced. Leaks have to be found and emissions measured at the furnace.

Annie Walker still has acute bronchitis with no fever. She has lived many years in the desert and dust storms. Dust storms did not cause here bronchitis, but exposure to sulfur dioxide via leaks. I only suffered slight lung problems as I went straight from the trailer to the car. I did smell cigarette smoke to cigar smoke when walking between the car and the North Security guard trailer. Only a slight irritation. Trailer shielded me from the smog.

Sincerely,

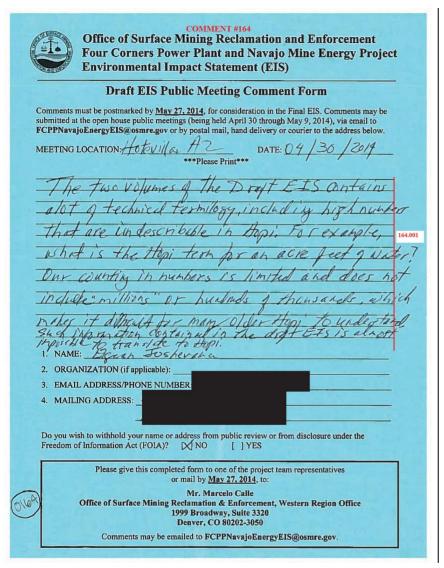
Vincent H. Yazzie



Comment Letter 163......Mansfield, E.

Response 163.001

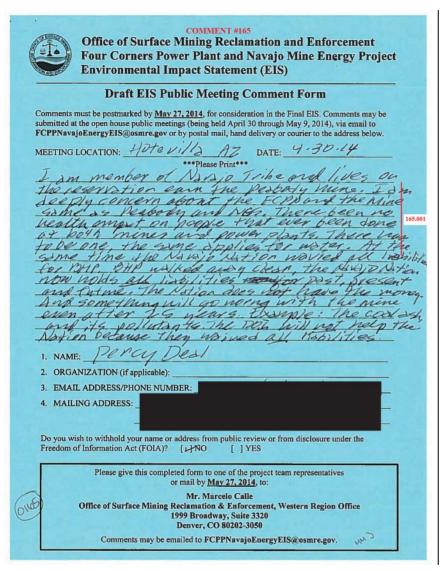
Thank you for your comment. Traditional cultural properties and cultural resources are discussed in Section 4.4 of the EIS.



Comment Letter 164......Joshevana, E.

Response 164.001

Please see Master Response #10, Translation of the EIS.

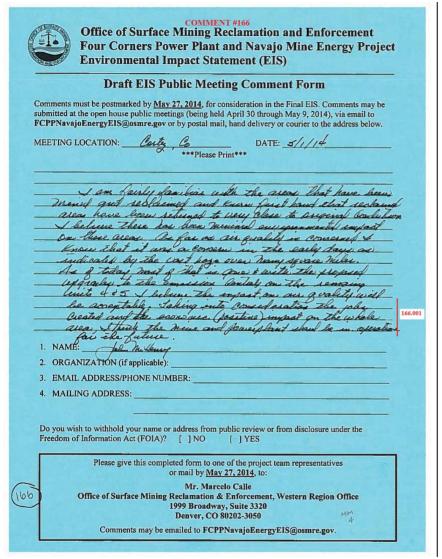


Comment Letter 165......Deal, P.

Response 165.001

Thank you for your comment. For clarification, this NEPA process addresses only the FCPP and Navajo Mine. Navajo Generating Station and Peabody Mine are under evaluation through a separate NEPA process being led by the Bureau of Reclamation.

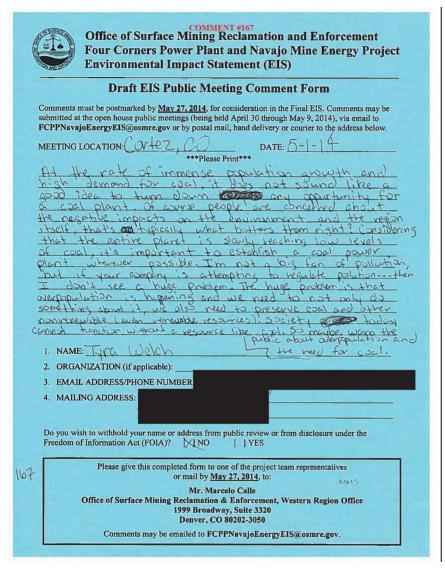
Health and Safety are addressed in Section 4.17 of the Draft EIS. Specifically, pages 4.17-22 through 4.17-24 summarize the results of the Human Health Risk Assessment conducted for the project.



Comment Letter 166......McHenry, J.

Response 166.001

Thank you for your comment. A complete discussion of Socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.



Comment Letter 167......Welch, T.

Response

Thank you for your comment.



1 May 2014

RE: Draft EIS for Four Corners Power Plant/Navajo Mine Complex

Greetings,

Having examined the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Complex, I am appalled by its deficiencies regarding emissions into our atmosphere from the burning of coal in the plant. Particles of soot emitted from the plant can cause major health and environmental impacts throughout the Four Corners region. Until the emission of particulate matter is measured and analyzed, this EIA is deficient and should be rejected.

As a resident of Cortez, I also make this analysis based on 50 years of experience with health and environmental impact assessments on billion dollar energy projects in the US, Africa and South America. Employed as an engineer with the World Health Organization and the US Public Health Service, I have also served as consultant to federal, state and local governments on environmental health impact assessments. My civil and environmental engineering degrees are from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and my doctorate in public health is from Harvard University.

My analysis indicates that the EIS fails to deal with the major source of health problems from coal-fired power plants; emissions of particles of soot and other combustion products. Fine particles from burning coal are linked to premature mortality, respiratory and cardiovascular disease, and emergency hospital admissions for asthma and bronchitis. Coarse particles are also important in decreasing visibility in our contaminated atmosphere. For this reason the US EPA has imposed new and stringent Air Quality Standards for fine particles, added to the older standards for coarse particles. The importance of interstate regulation of these particles in our air was upheld in a recent Supreme Court decision of 29 April 2014. Thus the current and projected concentrations of both fine and coarse particles must be evaluated for the FCPP before we make an assessment of its health and environmental impacts, and renew the lease.

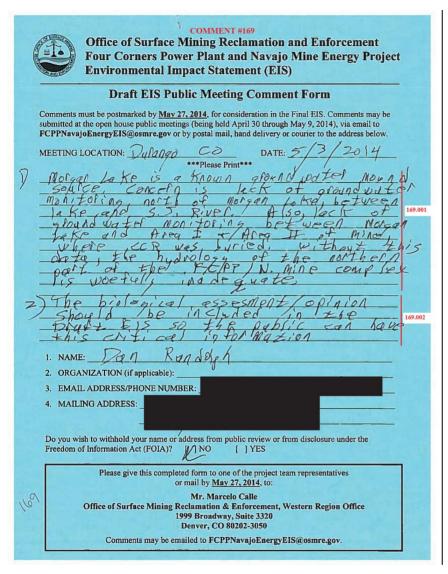
Yours truly. William R. Jobin, Sc.D. Director

25558 Road N.6 Cortez, Colorado 81321 email <coloradovallev@earthlink.net>

Tel 1 970 565 8331 webpage http://home.earthlink.net/~coloradovalley/ Comment Letter 168......Jobin, W.

Response 168,001

Please see Master Response #1, Deficient Analysis, Impacts to health and safety are addressed in Section 4.17 of the Draft EIS. Specifically. pages 4.17-22 through 4.17-24 summarize the results of the human health risk assessment conducted for the project.



Comment Letter 169.....Randolph, D.

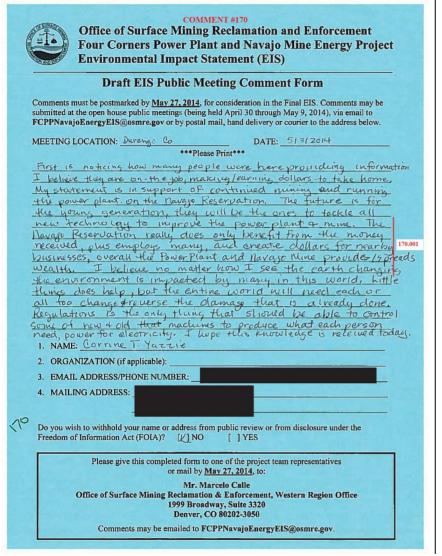
Response 169.001

Thank you for your comment. Morgan Lake is a known groundwater mound; as discussed on page 4.5-33 and shown in Figure 4.5-8 of the Draft EIS surface water quality in the lake meets the Navajo Nation EPA standards for designated beneficial uses. As groundwater beneath the lake would be recharged by surface water from the lake, the quality of the groundwater would be similar to the surface water. Furthermore, during groundwater transport, any elevated concentrations of constituents of concern would be diluted to lower concentrations.

With regard to groundwater monitoring in Areas I and II of the mine, monitoring wells are located on Figure 4.5-2 and have also been added to Figure 4.5-1.

Response 169.002

The final Biological Assessment/Biological Opinion has been appended to the Final EIS.



Response 170.001

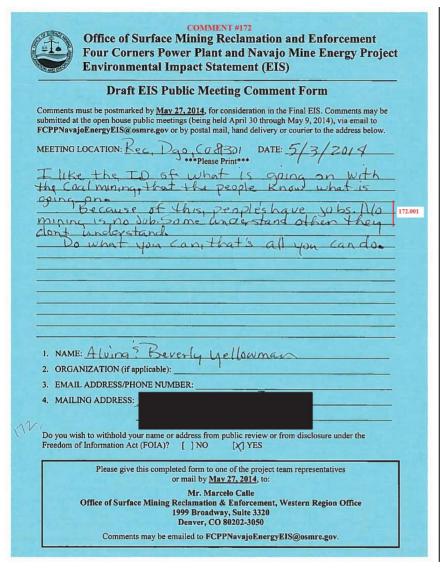
Thank you for your comment. A complete discussion of Socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.

De la	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
	Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form
su F(comments must be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final EIS. Comments may be abmitted at the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email to CPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address below. TEETING LOCATION: DATE: 3, May 20 14 ***Please Print***
	WHAT IS THE WNOLF SALE COSTS,
	IMPACTS WITH THE EXPANSION
	OF THE MINE?
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	HADIC YOU?
	1 NAME: TACK TURWER
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	3. EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER:
	4. MAILING ADDRESS:
	Do you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)? [NO [] YES
	Please give this completed form to one of the project team representatives or mail by May 27, 2014, to:
	Mr. Marcelo Calle Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement, Western Region Office
	1999 Broadway, Suite 3320 Denver, CO 80202-3050

Comment Letter 171......Turner, J.

Response 171.001

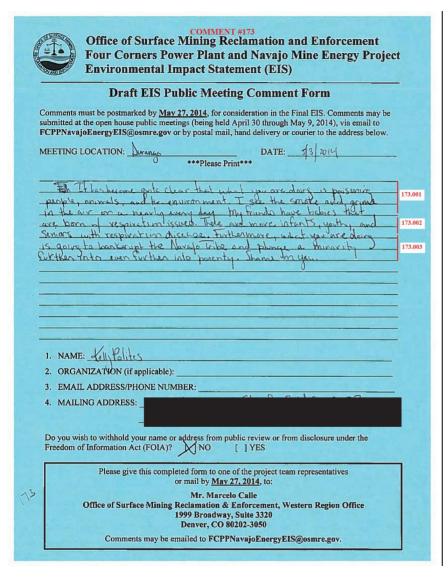
Please see Master Response #13, Cost of Electricity.



Comment Letter 172...... Yellowman, A.

Response 172.001

Thank you for your comment. A complete discussion of Socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.



Comment Letter 173...... Polites, K.

Response 173.001

The Draft EIS addressed issues related to toxicity and other environmental effects.

Response 173.002

Thank you for your comment. Health and Safety is addressed in Section 4.17 of the Draft EIS. Specifically, pages 4.17-22 through 4.17-24 summarize the results of the Human Health Risk Assessment conducted for the project.

Response 173.003

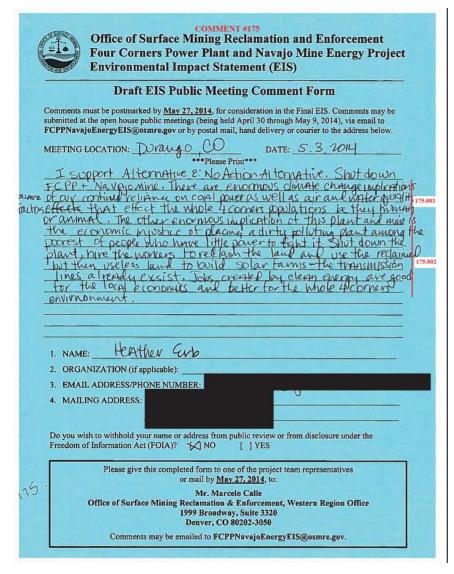
Thank you for your comment. A complete discussion of Socioeconomics, including tribal revenue, is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS. Section 4.11 addresses environmental justice.

	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
	Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form
S	Comments must be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final EIS. Comments may be ubmitted at the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email to CPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address below.
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174	Do you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)? [ν] NO [] YES
	Please give this completed form to one of the project team representatives or mail by May 27, 2014, to:
	Mr. Marcelo Calle Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement, Western Region Office 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320 Denver, CO 80202-3050
	Comments may be emailed to FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov.

Comment Letter 174......Flint, B.

Response

Thank you for your comment.



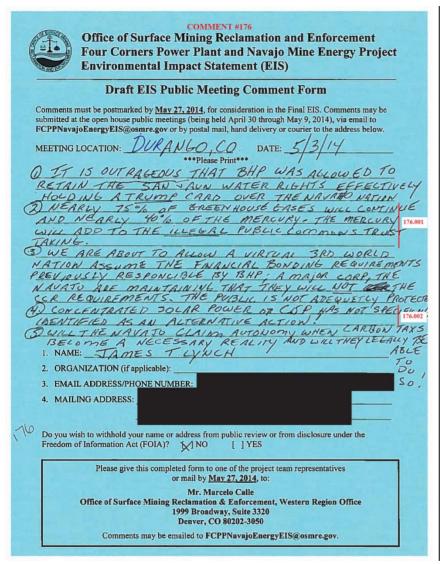
Comment Letter 175..... Erb, H.

Response 175.001

Thank you for your comment. Climate Change is addressed in Section 4.2 of the Draft EIS, as well as in Section 4.18, Cumulative Impacts. Air Quality is addressed in Section 4.1 and Water Resources is addressed in Section 4.5.

Response 175.002

Thank you for your comments. Environmental justice is addressed in Section 4.11 of the Draft EIS. For clarification, the proposed project involves continued operation of an existing power plant on land that is leased from the Navajo Nation, not the siting of a new power plant. With regard to renewable energy, please see Master Response #2, Renewable Alternatives.



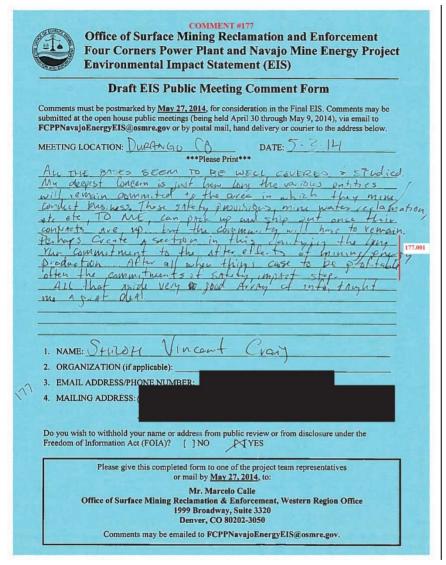
Comment Letter 176......Lynch, J.

Response 176.001

These issues are in compliance with the best available technologies available at coal-fired power plants, and were the subject of a recent EPA action establishing BART for FCPP.

Response 176.002

Concentrated solar power is addressed on page 3-50 of the Draft EIS.

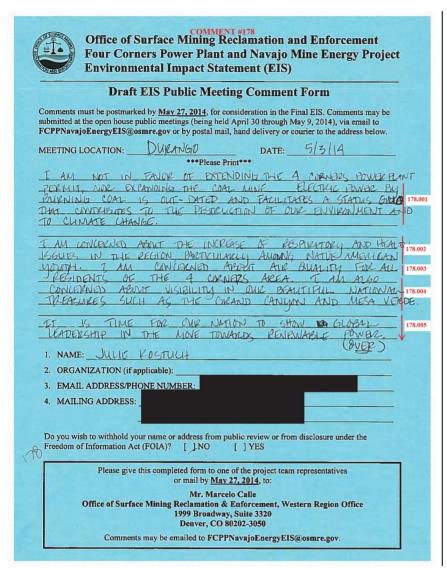


Comment Letter 177......Craig, S.V.

Response 177.001

As described in Section 3.2.1.1, a component of the proposed project is reclamation of the mined areas. A description of reclamation is provided on page 2-15: OMSRE's reclamation requirements are specified in 30 U.S.C. 1265 Section 515. BNCC's past reclamation efforts have been successful based on OSMRE review; however, in 2010, OSMRE found that BNCC's rate of reclamation was inadequate. BNCC developed a plan to improve the rate of contemporaneous reclamation in response, and the plan was subsequently approved by OSMRE. Since then, the prescribed rate of contemporaneous reclamation has been met. In 2008, in accordance with OSMRE recommendations, BNCC expanded the use of geomorphic restoration approaches. This design principle uses fewer hard-engineered structures for erosion control, and instead uses design measures that better mimic natural erosion and deposition processes.

Following shut-down of the FCPP, as described on page 3-32, the Plant would discontinue operation and the site would be decommissioned in accordance with the requirements of the 1960 and 1966 leases and existing Section 323 ROW grants for the plant site.



Comment Letter 178...... Kostuch, J.

Response 178.001

Thank you for your comment. OSMRE is considering all of the alternatives that were analyzed in the Draft EIS and will inform the public of its decision via the Record of Decision, anticipated in the spring of 2015.

Response 178.002

Thank you for your comment. Health and Safety is addressed in Section 4.17 of the Draft EIS. Specifically, pages 4.17-22 through 4.17-24 summarize the results of the Human Health Risk Assessment conducted for the project.

Response 178.003

Thank you for your comment. Air quality is addressed in Section 4.1 of the Draft EIS.

Response 178.004

Thank you for your comment. Visibility is addressed in Section 4.1, Air Quality, of the Draft EIS.

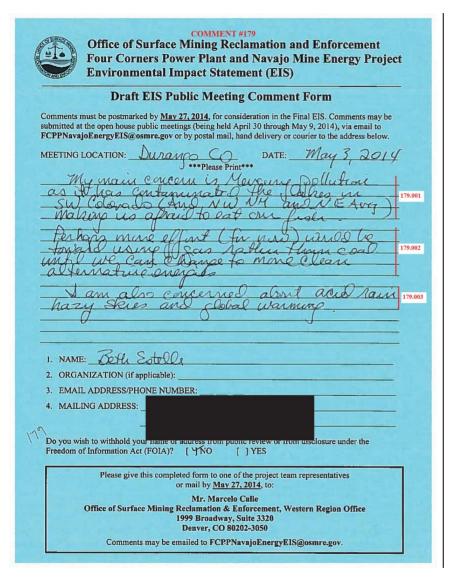
Response 178.005

Thank you for your comment. Please see Master Response #2, Renewable Energy Alternatives.

COMMENT #178 THE ABUNDANCE OF SUNSHINE AND WIND IS A HUGE POTENTIAL FOR CHANGING OUR DEPENDENCE ON FUEL THAT HARRYS OUR PLANET, HEALTH AND THE WOLL-REING OF ALL LIFE. IN MY DRIVES TO FARMINGTON AND SHIPROLK SEE FIRST HAND, THE SIGNIFICANT POLLUTANTS AS A RESULT OF COAL-GENERATED POWER. IN IN YEARS LIVING IN THE AREA, QUALITY OF AIR IN THE HIGH COUNTRY HAS DETERIORATED AND THE CLIMATE HAS BEEN ERRATIC. BELIEVE THE DEMOCIZANC GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S. HAS A RIGHT AND RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT OUR HEALTH AND OME PLANET, AND HOT PUT PROFITS FIRST IN & "BUSINESS AS USUAL" ATTITUDE. THANK you FOR THIS OPPOSETUNITY.

Response 178.006

Thank you for your comment. Air quality and climate change are addressed in Section 4.1 and 4.2 of the Draft EIS, respectively.



Comment Letter 179......Estelle, B.

Response 179.001

Please see Master Response #4, Mercury Deposition and Mercury in Fish in Nearby Lakes.

Response 179.002

Conversion of FCPP to a natural gas plant is addressed in Section 3.3.1 of the Draft EIS. With regard to renewable alternatives, please see Master Response #2.

Response 179.003

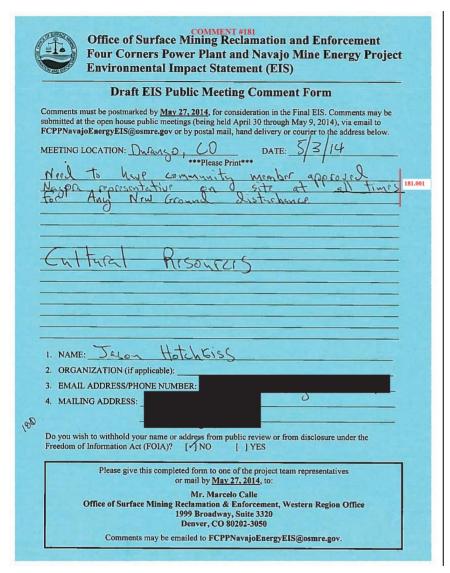
Thank you for your comment. Air quality and climate change are addressed in Section 4.1 and 4.2 of the Draft EIS, respectively.

	Dwaff EIC Dublic Meeting Comment Form
	Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form
ubmitted a	must be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final EIS. Comments may be at the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email to ijoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address below.
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 ORGA EMAI MAIL Do you wi 	ANIZATION (if applicable): AS IL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER: ING ADDRESS: ish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the of Information Act (FOIA)? [] NO [] YES

Comment Letter 180...... Motteshard, L.

Response 180.001

Thank you for your comment. A complete discussion of Socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.



Comment Letter 181.....Hotchkiss, J.

Response 181.001

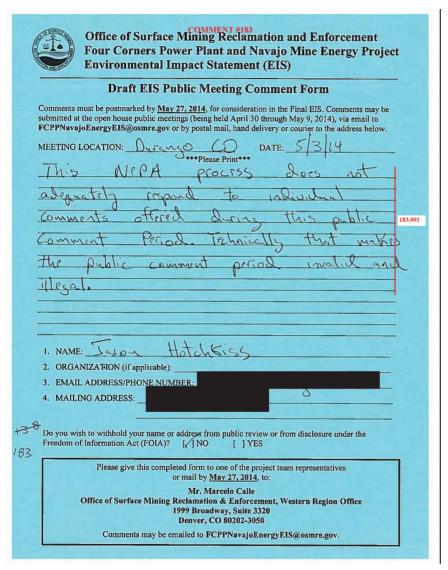
Two programmatic agreements have been developed for the project to address the protection of cultural resources and artifacts. A discussion of the tribal and Section 106 consultation processes through which these programmatic agreements were developed is provided in Section 4.4, Cultural Resources. In addition, a complete summary of all consultation activities to date is provided in Section 5, Consultation and Coordination. The programmatic agreements address monitoring onsite during ground disturbance.

	Draft EIS Publ	ic Meetir	g Commen	Form	
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Comment Letter 182......Hotchkiss, J.

Response 182.001

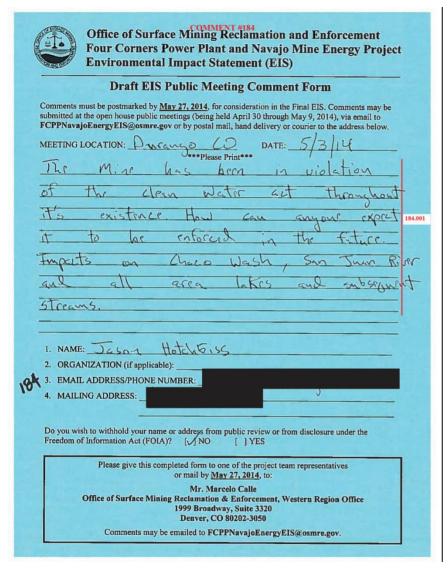
Please see Master Response #14, Baseline Conditions.



Comment Letter 183......Hotchkiss, J.

Response 183.001

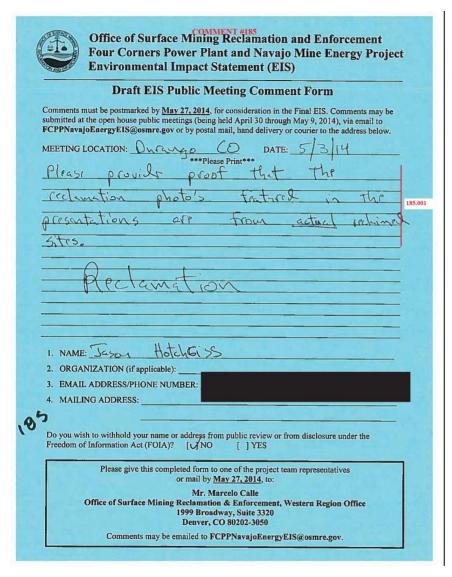
Volume 3 of the Final EIS includes responses to all of the comments received during the public review period of the Draft EIS.



Comment Letter 184.....Hotchkiss, J.

Response 184.001

As described in Section 4.5.1, the Navajo Mine operates under an Industrial NPDES permit. In addition, the USACE is considering a Section 404 Individual Permit for the proposed action. The statement "A review of EPA records also verified that BNCC and APS have no recorded NPDES permit violations (EPA 2013f)" has been revised as follows: "A review of EPA records also verified that no violations occurred under permit NM0000019 and one violation is recorded for BNCC under permit NN0028193 for non-compliance with discharge limits for total suspended solids and total iron for discharge which occurred between October and December 2013. Reporting violations have been recorded for the subsequent quarters. No enforcement actions are reported to date (EPA 2013f)."



Comment Letter 185......Hotchkiss, J.

Response 185.001

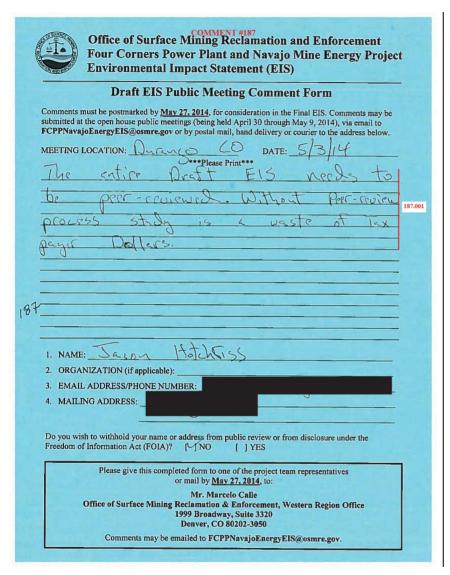
The photo credits were cited, and are provided to illustrate the concept of reclamation.

The state of the s	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project
OT AND PROPERTY.	Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form
submitted a	must be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final EIS. Comments may be the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email to joEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address below.
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Do you wi	sh to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the f Information Act (FOIA)?
	Please give this completed form to one of the project team representatives or mail by May 27, 2014, to:
	Mr. Marcelo Calle Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement, Western Region Office 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320 Denver, CO 80202-3050
	Comments may be emailed to FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov.

Comment Letter 186......Hotchkiss, J.

Response 186.001

Please see Master Response #8, Public Review Period and Master Response #10, Translation of the EIS.



Comment Letter 187......Hotchkiss, J.

Response 187.001

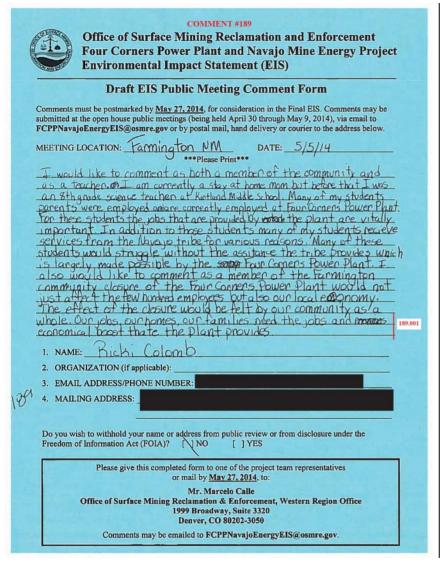
The Draft EIS was reviewed by representatives from all Cooperating Agencies prior to publication and release to the public. To clarify, the NEPA process was funded by the project applicants in a third-party arrangement with OSMRE and was not funded by taxpayer dollars.

	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
	Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form
subm	ments must be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final EIS. Comments may be itted at the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email to PNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address below.
MEE July Has to the state of t	TING LOCATION: Farming for, NA DATE: May 5, 2014 ***Please Print*** Having abouted other half of gold, informational meetings Visich a panel sits up front and deliners statements, I found a format legests many of informational posters and interesting I individuals as very small groups) immedium they more instructive. Jeel as through I just attaited 12-15 deferms seminars of the mile of being able to gote questions and listen to fulgone suppose, have learned a good dead about the particular issues than one process. Moreover, your expects and I them I am excellent it is interpreting the same and the issues in layman. It leave tomight feeling well dought and much res positive about the others knowledgeshirt, and capabilities bedieval agencies than has been my few in the post.
1.	NAME: Jehrah Abbrit
	ORGANIZATION (if applicable):
	EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER:
4. \OD	MAILING ADDRESS:
' Do	you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the edom of Information Act (FOIA)? NO [] YES
	Please give this completed form to one of the project team representatives or mail by May 27, 2014, to:
	Mr. Marcelo Calle Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement, Western Region Office 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320 Denver, CO 80202-3050
21. X7	Comments may be emailed to FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov.

Comment Letter 188.....Abbott, D.

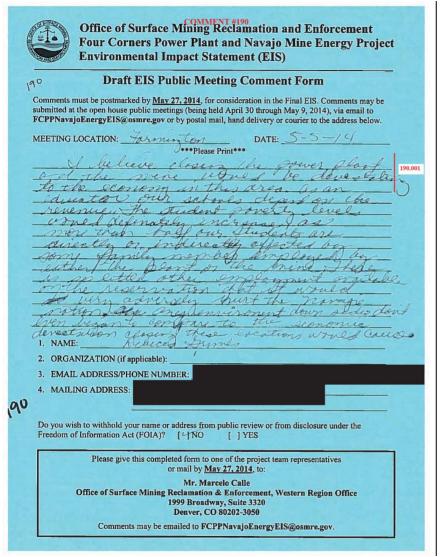
Response

Thank you for your comment.



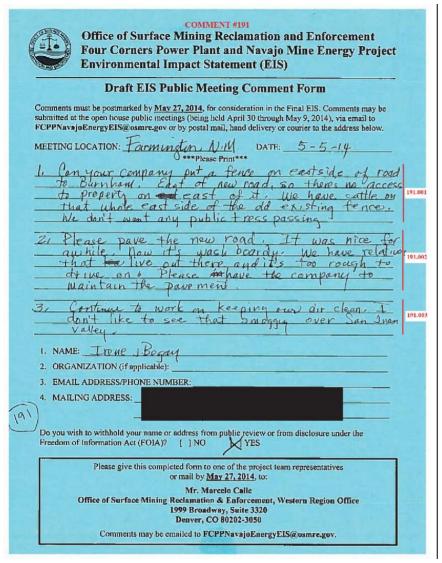
Comment Letter 189......Colomb, R.

Response 189.001



Comment Letter 190......Grimes, R.

Response 190.001



Comment Letter 191.....Begay, I.

Response 191.001

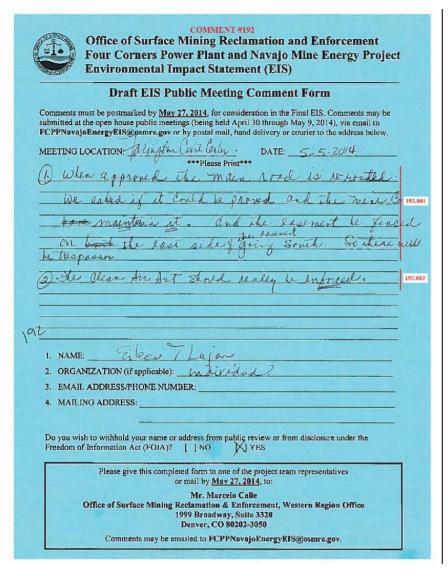
This is outside the scope of this NEPA analysis.

Response 191.002

As described on page 3-14, Burnham Road would be designed by a New Mexico-registered professional engineer to meet the NNDOT and NMDOT standards as well as SMCRA performance standards of 30 CFR Subchapter K and the Mine Safety and Health Administration standards and requirements for roads. NTEC would be responsible for the maintenance of the road for the duration of the permit term.

Response 191.003

Thank you for your comment. Air quality is addressed in Section 4.1 of the Draft EIS.



Comment Letter 192.....Lujan, E.

Response 192.001

As described on page 3-14, Burnham Road would be designed by a New Mexico-registered professional engineer to meet the NNDOT and NMDOT standards as well as SMCRA performance standards of 30 CFR Subchapter K and the Mine Safety and Health Administration standards and requirements for roads. NTEC would be responsible for the maintenance of the road for the duration of the permit term. Fencing is not part of these requirements.

Response 192.002

Thank you for your comment. Air quality, including a discussion of the Clean Air Act, is provided in Section 4.1 of the Draft EIS.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Pl Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	
Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form	
Comments must be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final EIS. Comments m submitted at the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address be MEETING LOCATION: Fayout by DATE: 5-5-14	to
Please Print	
real persons are up o power. The hes way to demonstrate this to the public would be a place a night shot girl of the public would be a place a night shot girl of the light next it show the saw of the black (No rones). This way records find know what mill happen it this project i all approved. 1. NAME: Don's Vaughn 2. ORGANIZATION (if applicable): 3. EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER:	ood 7
4. MAILING ADDRESS: Do you wish to withhold your name of address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)? NO YES	
Please give this completed form to one of the project team representatives or mail by May 27, 2014, to: Mr. Marcelo Call Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement, Western Region Office 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320 Denver, CO 80202-3050	
Comments may be emailed to FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov.	

Comment Letter 193......Vaughn, D.

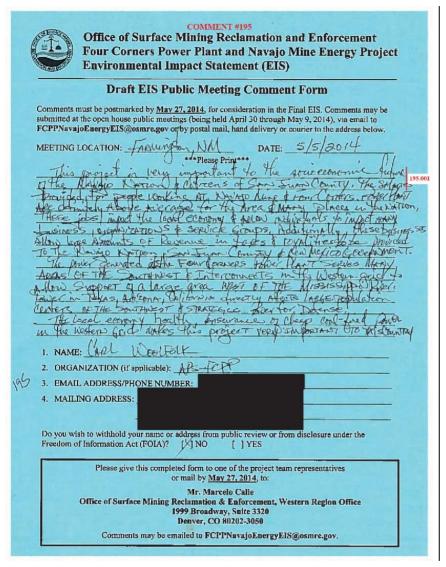
Response

Thank you for your comment.

	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
	Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form
submitted a FCPPNave	must be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final EIS. Comments may be at the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email to ajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address below. LOCATION: Farming May DATE: 5-5-15/
Base Repro- fine The Man	d on my discuss of the socioccomonici sentine the economici impact of project is \$500,000,000 annually. e project does not get approved that very goes away. Thousands it real ple and he bettered job, real lives regardinally literal job, real lives negatively literal if this paject is not approved.
I. NAM	E: Dennis Vaughu
2. ORG/	ANIZATION (if applicable):
3. EMA	IL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER:
0.	rish to withhold your name or deces from public posew or from disclosure under the of Information Act (FOIA)? [] NO [] YES
	Please give this completed form to one of the project team representatives or mail by May 27, 2014, to:
	Mr. Marcelo Calle Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement, Western Region Office 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320 Denver, CO 80202-3050

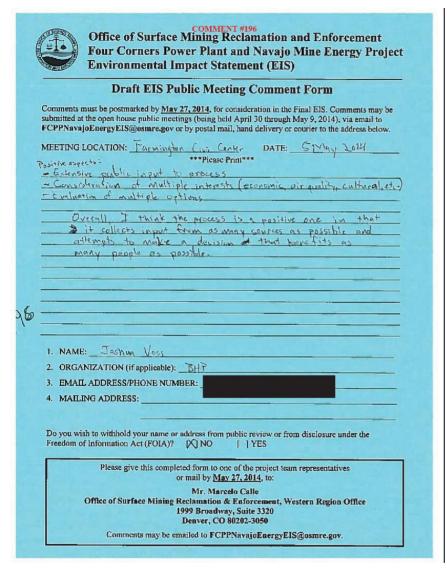
Comment Letter 194......Vaughn, D.

Response 194.001



Comment Letter 195......Woolfolk, C.

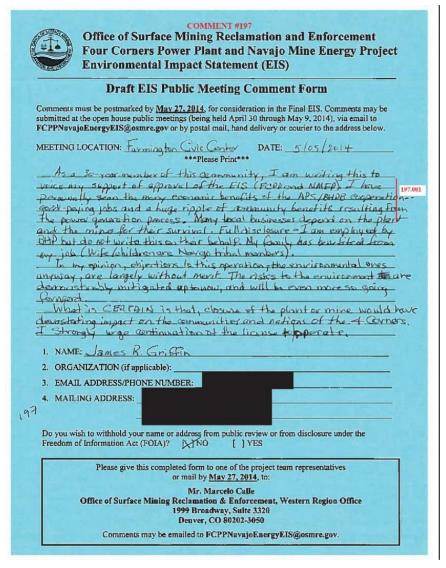
Response 195.001



Comment Letter 196......Voss, J.

Response

Thank you for your comment.



Comment Letter 197......Griffin, J.

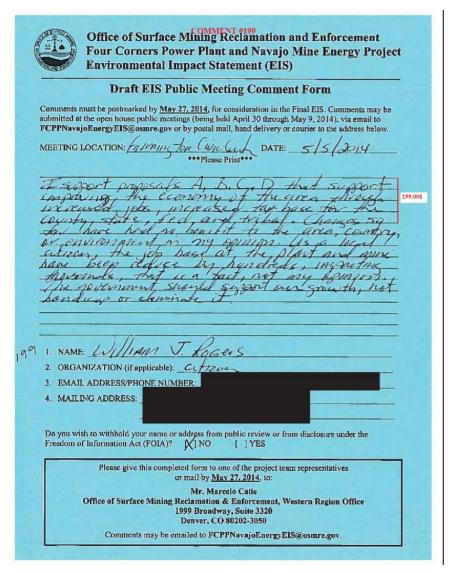
Response 197.001

	Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form
su	omments must be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final EIS. Comments may be builted at the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email to CPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address below.
м	EETING LOCATION: Farm of To- ***Please Print*** DATE: May 5, 20/9
	Please Print
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6	and around The NAVAJO ROSCULATION FOR 184 cord. Please do NOT Translate The ETS into NAVAJO. This Translate
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	met who could read And write NAVAJO WE Fluet in
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	ere lish and had provinced degrees. The uningo Times is in erglish and the unuago lode is in Eiglish
1	the Assured To Translate if is AN ATTERMY TO increase the
-	cost of doing business To make a Coal Lass aconomical.
-	This project should go forward as is presented
-	
-	
	. NAME;
1	. ORGANIZATION (if applicable): Retire
3	. EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER:
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	NALLIO ADDRESS.
I	On you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the reedom of Information Act (FOIA)? [] NO [] YES
	Please give this completed form to one of the project team representatives or mail by May 27, 2014, to:
I	Mr. Marcelo Calle
П	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement, Western Region Office
П	

Comment Letter 198......Anonymous

Response 198.001

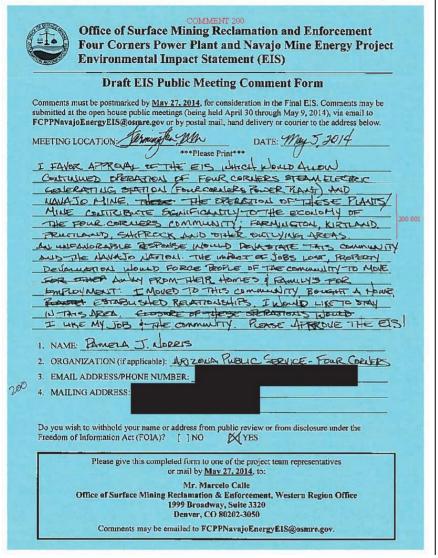
Please see Master Response #10, Translation of the EIS.



Comment Letter 199.....Rogers, W.

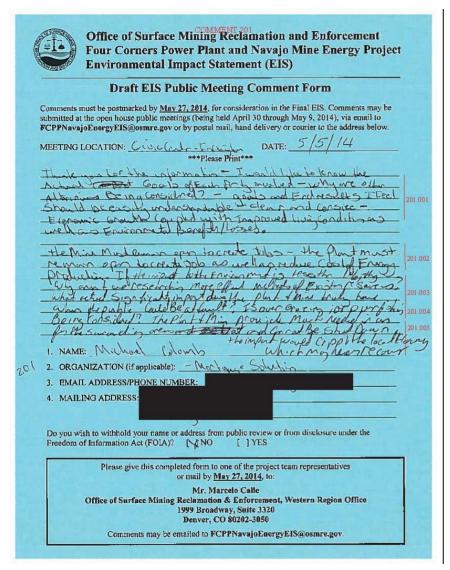
Response 199.001

Thank you for your comment. OSMRE is considering all of the alternatives that were analyzed in the Draft EIS and will inform the public of its decision via the Record of Decision, anticipated in the spring of 2015.



Comment Letter 200.....Norris, P.

Response 200.001



Comment Letter 201Colomb, M.

Response 201.001

Section 1 of the Draft EIS summarizes the roles and responsibilities of each of the agencies involved in this project, as well as the project proposals from each proponent and the purpose and need for the proposed action. With regard to alternatives, CEQ regulations require consideration of a wide range of alternatives, including the No Action alternative, as part of the NEPA process.

Response 201.002

Thank you for your comment. A complete discussion of socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.

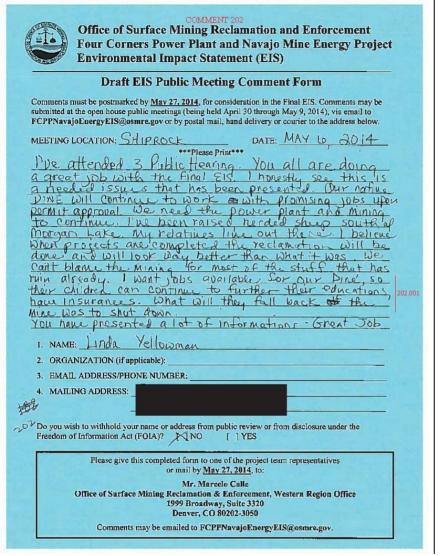
Response 201.003

There are several entities, including universities, industry research groups, and government energy labs that are researching efficient methods of using existing resources. The impacts of continued mine and power plant operations are evaluated in the EIS.

Response 201.004

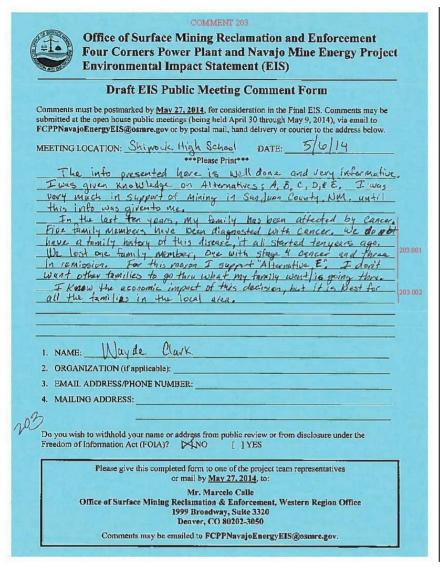
Evaluation of potential impacts of over-grazing and over-fishing is outside the scope of this EIS. Cumulative impacts of the proposed project in consideration of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects are evaluated in Section 4.18 of the Draft EIS.

Response 201.005



Comment Letter 202......Yellowman, L.

Response 202.001



Comment Letter 203...... Clark, W.

Response 203.001

With regard to public health, Section 4.17, pages 4.17-22 through 4.17-24 provide a summary of the human health risk assessment conducted for the project.

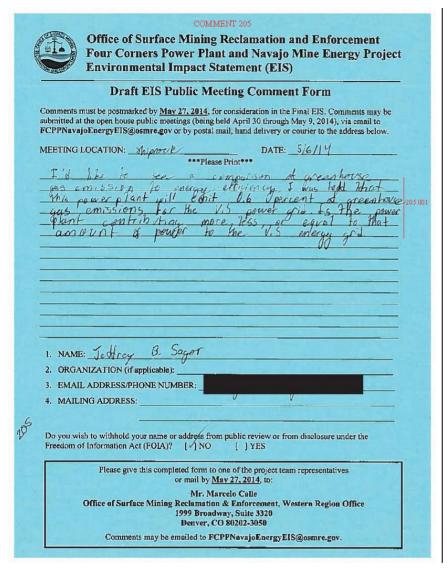
Response 203.002

	Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form
7	nust be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final ElS. Comments may be
submitted at	the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email to oEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address below.
MEETING 1	OCATION: Stiprack High School DATE: 5/6/14
	respetatous was very informative. It gave me a before
	anding what has, up at will take place by the possiplant.
	I feel inequire or positive about this project since
7 don't	live noor the plant or the plant doorst not grounde
	a of income for my family. But this was very information
	:_ S Clark
2. ORGA	: S Clark NIZATION (if applicable): Q
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2. ORGA 3. EMAII 4. MAILI Do you with Freedom of the second of the seco	: S Clark NIZATION (if applicable): 2 ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER: NG ADDRESS: th to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the finformation Act (FOIA)? [] NO YES Please give this completed form to one of the project team representatives or mail by May 27, 2014, to:

Comment Letter 204......Clark, S.

Response

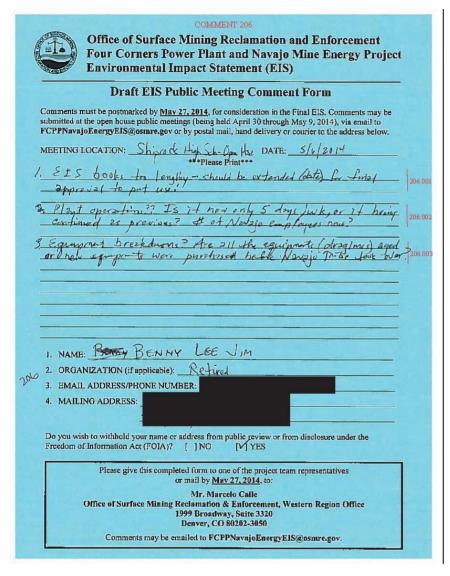
Thank you for your comment.



Comment Letter 205.....Sagor, J.

Response 205.001

The Climate Change sub-section of the Cumulative Effects Section of the EIS (4.18.3.2) addresses this comment. The cumulative effects ROI for climate change includes northeastern Arizona, southwestern Colorado, Navajo Nation, and northwestern New Mexico. the major producers of GHG emissions within this study area are the 17 power plants, as such, the amount of power produced directly relates to the amount of GHG emitted. Table 4.18-4 shows the relative contribution of future FCPP emissions to regional GHG emissions.



Comment Letter 206......Jim, B.L.

Response 206.001

Please see Master Response #8, Public Review Period.

Response 206.002

As described in Section 2.2.5 of the Draft EIS, the power plant operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; however average capacity factor of all units has been approximately 86 percent. Under the Proposed Action, FCPP would continue the same operating schedule. Workforce at FCPP is described in Section 2.2.2 of the Draft EIS. The FCPP currently employs 474 individuals.

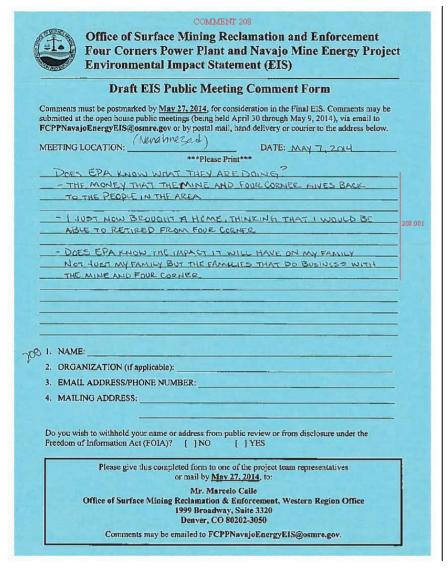
Response 206.003

Transfer of the mine permit from BNCC to NTEC was considered as part of a separate NEPA process and is addressed as part of the baseline existing conditions in the EIS. Due diligence conducted by either party prior to the transfer is part of a business transaction; therefore, such documentation and records are not part of the project evaluated in this Draft EIS.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo M Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	
Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment	Form
Comments must be pustmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Fi submitted at the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through M FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or co MEETING LOCATION: Shiprock MM DATE: 5 ***Please Print*** FC Draft E IS Vol 1, pdf page 95 Figure 2-1 Hotorik Ash Gaccord Symbol needs to be added below There is a historic ash occar the street for the street of the s	ay 9, 2014), via email to ourier to the address below.
1. NAME: VINCENT H. YAZZIE	
2. ORGANIZATION (if applicable):	
3. EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER:	
4. MAILING ADDRESS: Do you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)? NO [] YES	disclosure under the
Please give this completed form to one of the project team or mail by Mav 27, 2014, to: Mr. Marcelo Calle Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement, West 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320 Denver, CO 80202-3050	
Comments may be emailed to FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@	@osmro.gov.

Response 207.001

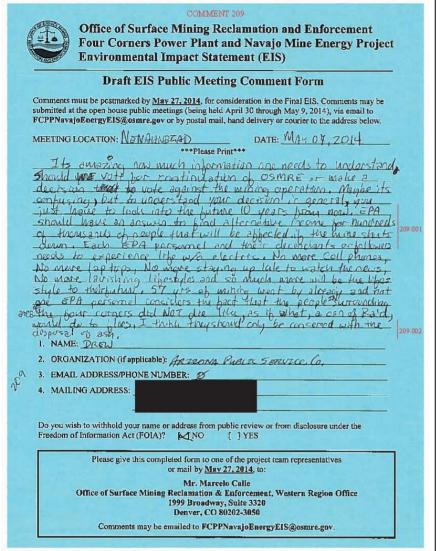
The location of the historic CCR placement area is accurate on Figure 2-1.



Comment Letter 208......Anonymous

Response 208.001

For clarification, the Record of Decision for this EIS will be published by OSMRE, not EPA. EPA is participating in this NEPA process as a cooperating agency. A complete discussion of Socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.



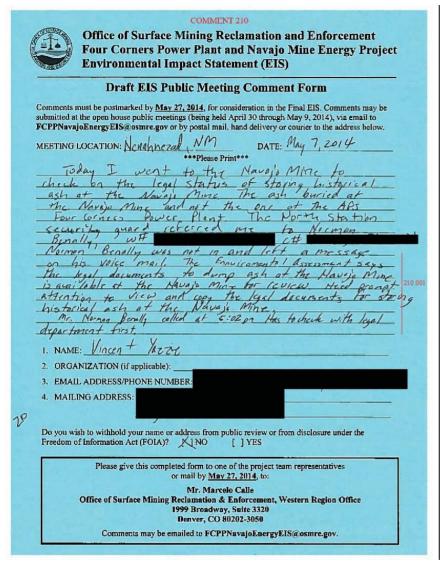
Comment Letter 209...... Arizona Public Service Co.

Response 209.001

Thank you for your comment. A complete discussion of Socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS. For clarification, the lead agency of this NEPA process is OSMRE, not EPA. EPA is participating as a cooperating agency. OSMRE is considering all of the alternatives that were analyzed in the Draft EIS and will inform the public of its decision via the Record of Decision, anticipated in the spring of 2015.

Response 209.002

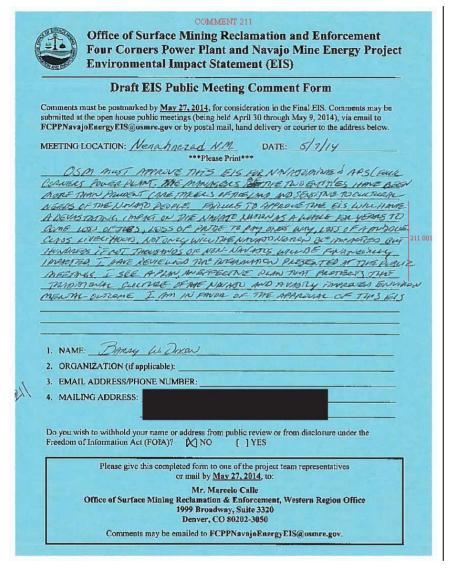
Disposal of CCR is addressed in Section 4.5, Water Resources, and Section 4.15 Hazardous Materials and Wastes of the Draft EIS.



Comment Letter 210...... Yazzie, V.

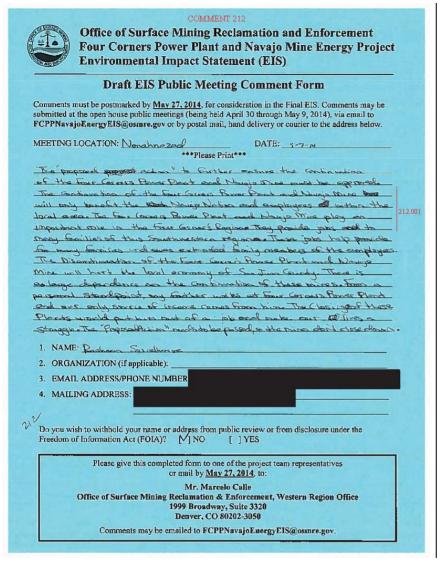
Response 210.001

Specific requests for background material used in the development of the Draft EIS should be submitted directly to OSMRE, who will take prompt action with regard to the request.



Comment Letter 211......Dixon, B.

Response 211.001



Comment Letter 212.....Sorrelhorse, R.

Response 212.001

COMMENT 213

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form

Comments must be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final EIS. Comments may be submitted at the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email to FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address below.

MEETING LOCATION: Ne hahre 7 cmd DATE: 5/7/14

It is critical that the Roppsed Action is approved The Roppsed Action is beneficial not only to my framily and 1, but the thousands of workers and their families that are fixed into this project the Poppsed Action plan was not approved them my mather would out of work. And since prices in everything seem to be only increasing, my mather besing her jun mould put a strain on my framily, my thoughout seems her increasing and the provide of workers would be act of works and thum that and hoppen to the common or the Newyor Mathian? Indeed to find hoppen to the common or the Newyor Mathian? Indeed to find the provide for themselved this plan facility is at approved to find the provide for themselved this plan facility that the common of the Newyor Mathian?

- 1. NAME: Jania Melendaz
- 2. ORGANIZATION (if applicable):
- 3. EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER:
- 4. MAILING ADDRESS:

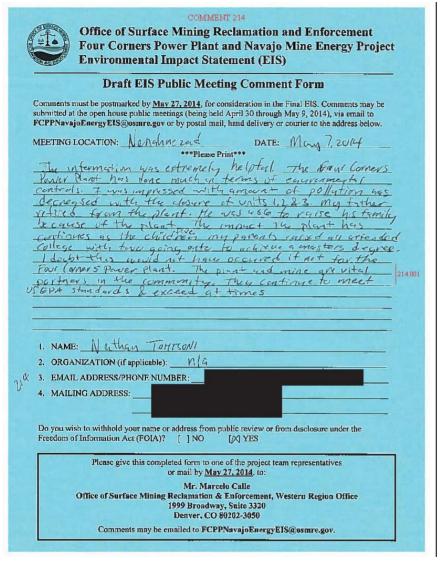
Please give this completed form to one of the project team representatives or mail by May 27, 2014, to:

Mr. Marcelo Calle
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement, Western Region Office
1999 Broadway, Suite 3320
Denver, CO 80202-3050

Comments may be emailed to FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov.

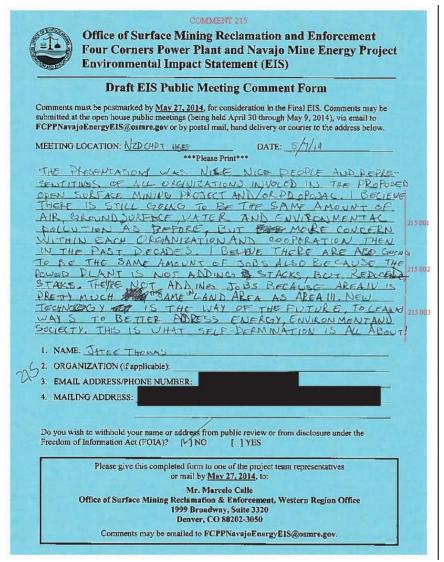
Comment Letter 213...... Melendez, T.

Response 213.001



Comment Letter 214......Tohtsoni, N.

Response 214.001



Comment Letter 215.....Thomas, J.

Response 215.001

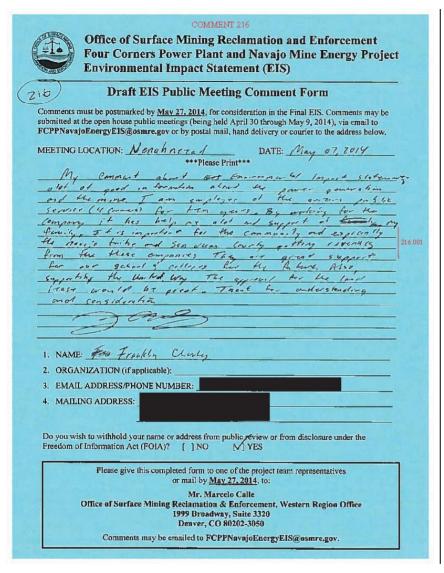
Thank you for your comment. An evaluation of potential impacts to air quality, earth resources, and water resources is provided in Sections 4.1, 4.3, and 4.5 of the Draft EIS, respectively.

Response 215.002

Changes in workforce as part of the proposed project are described in Section 3.2.1.1 of the Draft EIS. A complete discussion of socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.

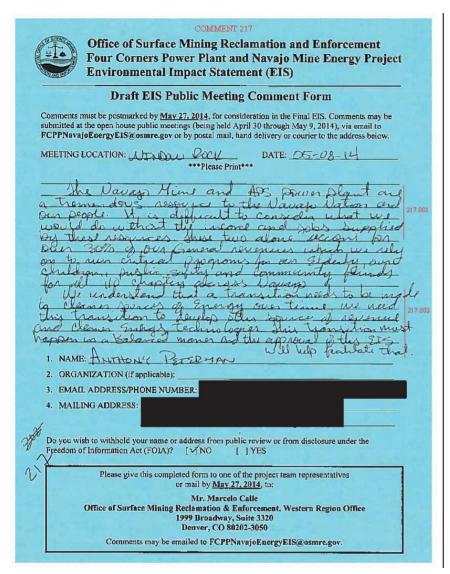
Response 215.003

Thank you for your comment.



Comment Letter 216...... Charty, F.

Response 216.001



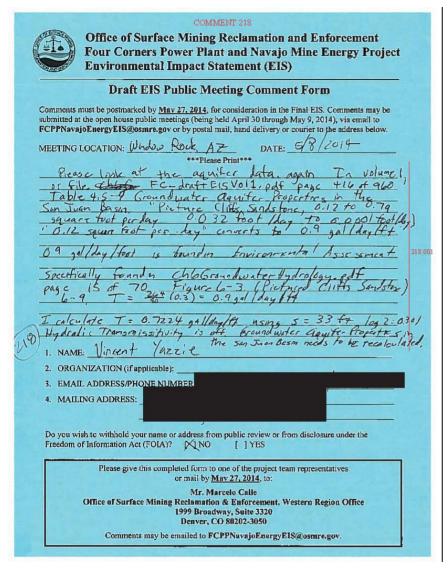
Comment Letter 217.....Peterman, A.

Response 217.001

Thank you for your comment. A complete discussion of socioeconomics is provided in Section 4.10 of the Draft EIS.

Response 217.002

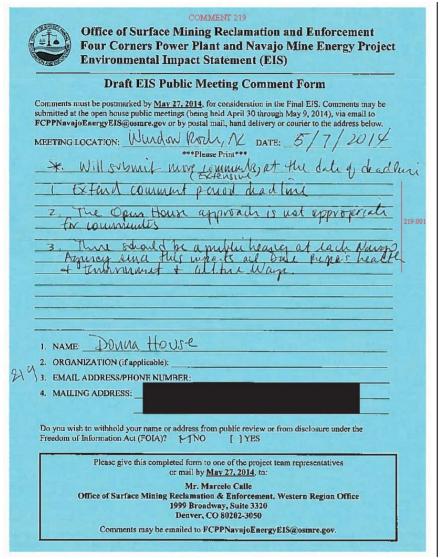
Thank you for your comment. For clarification, the EIS evaluates potential impacts of OSMRE's decision to approve or disapprove the SMCRA permit for the Pinabete Permit Area and permit renewal for the Navajo Mine Permit Area; BIA's decision to approve or disapprove the Lease Amendment #3 for the FCPP; and BIA and BLM's decisions to approve or disapprove the rights-of-way renewals for segments of the subject transmission lines. OSMRE is considering all of the alternatives that were analyzed in the Draft EIS and will inform the public of its decision via the Record of Decision, anticipated in the spring of 2015.



Comment Letter 218...... Yazzie, V.

Response 218.001

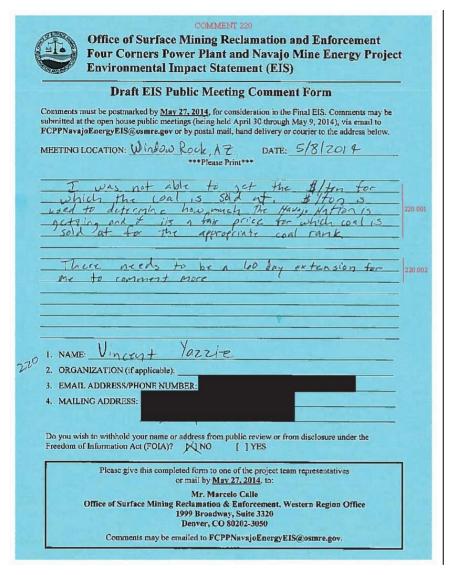
Thank you for your comment and the information provided. The permit application provides a characterization of the groundwater environment. and specifically groundwater quantity at Chapter 6, Section 6.2 (now Section 18.2.5.1 in the e-permit). To characterize the transmissivity of the Picture Cliffs Sandstone, an aquifer recovery test was performed. and graphical analysis was completed using the McWhorter method (1980). Graphical analysis is at Chapter 6, Section 6.2, Figure 6-3 (now Section 18.2.5.1, Figure 18-4 in the e-permit). Application of graphical analysis requires some interpretation to identify where the slope line intercepts the x-axis. For this analysis, the x-axis intercept point could be interpreted as a value of 1.0 or 1.1. A value of 1.0 was used in the permit, resulting in a transmissivity of 0.12 square foot per day. Using a value of 1.1 would result in a transmissivity of 0.13 square foot per day. The Draft EIS at Table 4.5-4, characterizes the transmissivity to have a variable range between 0.12 to 0.79 square foot per day. Interpretation of an x-axis intercept of 1.1 would still result in a transmissivity within the range provided at Table 4.5-4, and not affect the impact analysis or the conclusion presented in the Draft EIS.



Comment Letter 219...... House, D.

Response 219.001

Please see Master Response #8, Public Review Period and Master Response #9, Public Meeting Format.



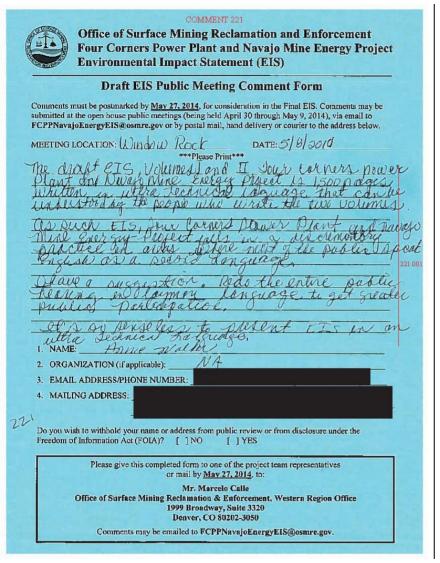
Comment Letter 220...... Yazzie, V.

Response 220.001

Page 4.12-5 of the Draft EIS states that the assumed price per ton of coal mined by permit area at the Navajo Mine is \$34.22 per ton.

Response 220.002

Please see Master Response #8, Public Review Period.



Comment Letter 221...... Walker, A.

Response 221.001

Please see Master Response #10, Translation of the EIS.

	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
	Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form
Submitted a FCPPNava MEETING On M Light Wash Amold Called Para L Called Para L Called Para L Called A MAIL: Do you wi	must be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final EIS. Comments may be at the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email to ajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address below. LOCATION: Nonant 2 had DATE: 5/760/9 ***Please Print*** Agy 7, 70/4 by Willa 1/25 435! (afautt) 222.001 ***Please Print*** Agy 7, 70/4 by Willa 1/25 435! (afautt) 222.001 ***Please Print*** Agy 7, 70/4 by Willa 1/25 435! (afautt) 222.001 ***Please Print*** Agy 7, 70/4 by Willa 1/25 435! (afautt) 222.001 ***Please Print*** Agy 7, 70/4 by Willa 1/25 435! (afautt) 222.001 ***Please Print*** ***Please Print*** ***Please Print*** ***Please Print*** ***Please Print*** ****Please Print*** *****Please Print*** ****Please Print*** *****Please Print*** *****Please Print*** *****Please Print*** *****Please Print*** *****Please Print*** ******Please Print*** ********Please Print*** ************* *****************
	1999 Broadway, Suite 3320 Denver, CO 80202-3050
	Comments may be emailed to FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov.

Comment Letter 222......Walker, A.

Response 222.001

The analysis in the EIS addressed health effects from the stack and found them to be minor.

COMMENT 223 6/9/2014 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Complaint on Four Corners Power Plant/Navajo Mine EIS Process Calle, Marcelo <mcalle@osmre.gov> Complaint on Four Corners Power Plant/Navajo Mine EIS Process Dine CARE

To: Marcelo Calle < mcalle@osmre.go>

Cc: Rick Williamson < riwilliamson@osmre.go> , Robert Howarth
Nation President , Jared Blumerfield Fri, May 30, 2014 at 12:48 PM , Office of Navajo Deldi Reyes Hello, See attached Complaint letter and attached EIS reports by Diné community members. Thank you, Colleen Cooley Diné C.A.R.E. 2 attachments DC_Complaint Letter on EIS Process_5.30.14.pdf Reports by Community Members on EIS Process.pdf

Comment Letter 223......Diné CARE

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ui=28ik=a56348tfl 8e8.view=pt8.search=inbox8th=1464e7663f7c8c758.siml=1464e7663f7c8c75



Diné Citizens Against Ruining our Environment Diné C.A.R.E.

May 30, 2014

Via Electronic Mail and U.S. Postal Mail

Mr. Marcelo Calle
EIS Project Coordinator
U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Western Region Office
1999 Broadway, Suite 3320
Denver, CO 80202-3050

RE: Complaint on Four Corners Power Plant/Navajo Mine EIS Process

Dear Mr. Calle,

On behalf of the Diné people, Diné Citizens Against Ruining Our Environment (Diné C.A.R.E.) is filling a complaint on the process of the Four Corners Power Plant/Navajo Mine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) public meetings that occurred between April 30-May 9, 2014. We are filling this complaint because it is an environmental justice issue and a serious concern to the Diné people.

The EIS public meetings that were hosted by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (OSM) was conducted in a poster style format, which was unfamiliar to the Diné public who are used to an open-mic forum seen at Chapter meetings, Council meetings, and other meetings/forums across the Navajo Nation. This EIS process was intimidating and inadequate as there were 20+ OSM staff and third-party consultants, mostly English-speaking individuals standing next to 20+ poster boards. This format was confusing for the Diné people to fully comprehend, especially for the non-English speaking community members. Some experienced harassment, racial profiling, and intimidation by the OSM staff and consultants during these meetings.

223.001

223.002

Attached are several reports by Diné community members portraying their experiences at the EIS public meetings. In addition, Diné C.A.R.E. is awaiting a response from your office on whether OSM can host two additional hearings on the Navajo Nation before the June 27th comment period deadline for the Draft EIS.

We hope the Diné people's concerns are taken with careful and serious consideration. Thank you and feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns at

Response 223.001

Please see Master Response #9, Public Meeting Format.

Response 223.002

Please see Master Response #9, Public Meeting Format.

Sincerely,

ll es

Colleen Cooley
Four Comers Energy Outreach Organizer
Diné C.A.R.E.

Via Electronic Mail

cc: OSM Project Manager Rick Williamson Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly EPA Region 9 Administrator Jaren Blumenfeld EPA Region 9 EJ Coordinator Deldi Reyes Bureau of Indian Affairs Sharon Pinto

Via U.S. Mail, Certified Mail Receipt Requested

cc: NM Senator Tom Udall NM Senator Martin Heinrich NM Congressman Ben Ray Lujan

Attachment: Reports by Community Members on EIS Process

Reports by Diné Community Members at EIS Public Meetings - 2014

Reports by Victoria Gutierrez - Diné Community Member

EIS Meeting at Shiprock High School May 6, 2014 -5:00-8:00pm

I arrived to Shiprock H.S. One main thing I noticed was that it is out of the way on the outskirts 223,003 of Shiprock. Another thing I noticed was there was no sign anywhere, outside or around the building or by the highway, alerting the public there was a community event going on inside.

Walking up to the building, there was finally a one page hand written note on the front door. Stating there was an EIS going on inside. But again, if you were driving by, you wouldn't have a clue. As I walked inside, I was immediately approached by the front door to sign in. I picked up some pamphlets they had as a hand out. The things I noticed as I walked in was a large room, with poster board's, placed around the room, I was later told it was an open house format. Also there were headphone's on a table with consultants right next to them, this was for oral comments. I was later told that as well. And a long table for written comments.

I made my way to the information area, where the boards were setup. I was quickly approached by Krishna Baskota. He is a Mining Engineer he stated. We were talking about the coal depth in which they find good grade coal, when another OSM presenter approached me, from behind asking if I was a reporter. I stated No! She then asks me why I am writing the information down, I said, "Because with this arrangement of information, going from one presenter to the next I will

So Krishna and I continued talking about coal, when I was approached again, by another presenter and asked, why I was taking photos. I got really concerned as to why I kept getting harassed. Because it felt as I was getting harassed. I stated again for personal reasons. And I continued to say, why I kept getting pulled aside, the presenter shrugged their shoulders in a way to say it didn't mean anything and said, "We just would like to know what your taking information for." And I said, "Is this not, a community event?" I continued to state that I am a community member, living few miles in between each power plant, and the Navajo Mine, so I have every right to be at this meeting. And it's a public event, I have a right to take notes and to take photos etc. The consultant just walked way.

By this point I was on the defense. I felt very uncomfortable to say the least. So as I asked a lot of questions, talked to various consultants including Mychal Yellowman, Terry, Lyle, Rick, Kimberly, Matt, and Marcello. I found that none of my questions were getting straight answers. I kept getting passed off to the next person, one after another. Even when I was engaging conversation with 3-4 consultants at a time. It was very frustrating. I told Marcello that I felt harassed at this EIS, because I was asking questions and the fact that I wasn't getting my questions answered. I told him the setup they have is not working for the community. I told him I felt like lining all the consultants up, and asking each one of them the questions, that way I don't get passed off to the next. They can reasonably tell me the answer. I also stated, "That is the whole point of this EIS, to get answers. To learn what we the public don't know. To make our concerns met."

Response 223.003

Please see Master Response #9, Public Meeting Format.

Response 223.004

Please see Master Response #9, Public Meeting Format.

Reports by Diné Community Members at EIS Public Meetings - 2014

But I stated it felt like my words were being stifled. Almost unwanted. That my questions were irrelevant and not important to these consultants. Therefore I said how is this ancopen receptive community event? I also asked why there was no public speaking available? Marcello said, "The 223.005 last comment period they held, the comments went too long, and a lot of people don't like to publicly speak."

I told Marcello that was wrong. That we, Diné people in general engage socially in this manner, in order to open up and give others a sense of openness, when they hear others speak, to come out about their issues. I continued to say, the format he has is very controlled and uninviting to people and one way to curb the vocal comments is give time restraints. I also said, this has to be available in order to give a receptive and open fair process and I told him this is a huge event, this EIS - that it directly affects me and a lot of people and communities. I also asked him why they had not booked the Shiprock Chapter for the event. He stated that this was done a long time ago, and they wanted to stay within Shiprock I told him that Shiprock Chapter is right over the bridge, a few miles from the high school. And it is in the heart of Shiprock. He then stated it was because Shiprock Chapter id drh have enough room.

I told him that Shiprock Chapter has plenty of room, it is about the size of where we were at. Talking about the size of the room they needed to hold their presentation boards. I continued to say how there were no signs up, about the EIS, and how anyone is supposed to know what's going on at the high school and that it's far on the outskirts of town. And I asked Marcello to look around the room and I asked him, do you see most of your consultants sitting around talking to one another. I stated that, had it been at the Shiprock Chapter even without signs up, people would have came in, because they see cars, and they would want to know what's going on.

And that those consultants would have people to engage and talk to. I also continued to state that the information to the public was flawed. That they mailed out the EIS books to chapters, but those books sat on the respective Chapters desk. And no information was given to the public. I told him at a recent Tiis Sik Sikaad Chapter meeting, that we asked about the EIS, but no one, not even the Chapter officials knew. Not one community member knew what an EIS was. I also stated, why there were not more area events and why this EIS and information wasn't put into Navajo, considering the Navajo people are the most affected.

Told him if I could get some information on coal ash and other issues, he stated I can show you in the book. I said, "perfect!" Marcello then continued to search and search, but could not find the information and he even got help from two other consultants. Twenty minutes later and three assistants helping, he found the information. He actually ripped it out of the EIS book. I told him, "Marcello you see, not even you are familiar with this 1,500 page EIS book. How do you expect others to understand it if they aren't as knowledgeable as you are?" He shrugged his shoulders and said, "That was a good point."

The other thing is I kept getting mixed answers. Or no answers! This whole process was very disappointing.

Response 223.005

Please see Master Response #9, Public Meeting Format.

Response 223.006

Please see Master Response #9, Public Meeting Format.

Response 223.007

Please see Master Response #9, Public Meeting Format and Master Response #10, Translation of the EIS.

Reports by Diné Community Members at EIS Public Meetings - 2014

WindowRock EIS Navajo Nation Museum May 8, 2014 - 5:00-8:00pm

Well this EIS Community event was no better than the last one (at Shiprock High School). Actually, it felt even more closed up and uninviting than the last one. When I got there, I signed in at the door. Then went over to talk to some of the consultants. They were Marcello, Joe, Kate, Dan and a few others. And I asked a lot of questions about their presentations. I was met with abrasiveness and at some point hostility by consultants.

I would be talking to one, then soon after I'd have 3-4 consultants around me. Also I had consultants not engaging in interactive communication, about the issues at hand, just standing behind me observing, and listening. When I asked why they were following me, blantantly staring with no communication, they stated, "We are here to make sure this ELS process goes as coordinated." I stated to various different people doing this, that it was making me uncomfortable, and if they are going to stand staring directly behind me, to please engage in conversation.

I was then met with argumentative consultants, that stated they can stand wherever they like, and this was not a questions involvement and that they are here to simply show the information at hand. If I wanted any other questions answered, that's not on the information boards, to make a comment and they will mail me the answer. I was dumbfounded by what was just stated. I said' that was crazy! This whole process, and the very reason you (consultants) are all here, is to publicly engage and talk to the public. So we the community people can ask questions and learn on subjects we do not know about, to state and make our comments, and to raise our concerns.

They then stared deadly at me, but I then asked questions about the Air Quality and Climate Change photo, we were standing in front of. I asked where the figures came from, as listed on the photo presentation board. They then stated those figures are accurate facts, done by the population, that the community agrees on. I stated community agrees on? Then stated that I am from this community and I never agreed on anything. He goes on to say, the population realizes the benefits of the reduction.

I again asked, where the numbers and the study that was done showing the population statistics you just stated.

He started to say I can find the statistics in the EIS. I explained how is this even possible to find these numbers on a study that has never been done in my area. That he's basing these so-called facts off the EIS, when it's not even completed yet. Then he says the power plant operators gave them these estimates. So I asked, "Are these guess estimates then, that OSM is using as facts. He then says," You can find it under Title 5 of the Clean Air Act, on U.S. EPA website."

And that these were facts, and these numbers are based on a study that was done. I then asked him to show me the facts, where I can find the study with these exact numbers. He then stated why would you question these facts. I then told him I live in the affected area and these are reasons I am asking and concerned where and how you got these numbers. He then proceeded to

Reports by Diné Community Members at EIS Public Meetings - 2014

tell me I was wrong, and let me word this better, I meant the population in your area, benefited from these reductions. I then asked again, where are the scientific facts on the presentation board. Let's look it up! Then he said, I am pretty sure you can find it under Title 5 of U.S. EPA. I said okay so it's not there then and he says, we didn't do the analysis, we're not sure.

Then I stated, why would you be giving unproven statistics and claiming to the public that these are facts. That's false information to the public. They stated it's not false, and we are not giving presentations, we are telling you about what's on our photos, and about our project that is all.

They continued to tell me, if you need to make a comment go over there. I said, if it's based on facts, then show me the proof. They again tried to push me off to the comment desk and told me, "Here's a suggestion, go fill out the little blue form, and make your comments! And you won't find these numbers as proven fact until the final EIS is done." And they do not carry around information like that. I said, "Well why not? This is the EIS comment period. That information should be made ready and available for concerned members of the public." They then stated, write a comment and we will mail it to you.

I said no! Show me these numbers and the study the EPA did, as you said. They then said okay, look we did this study, not the EPA. I said, you told me earlier, you had no part in this study.

They then said that OSM had done this entire EIS study and said you can find it on OSM website. I said okay, well OSM is here. They said Marcello would know, so I called Marcello over, and asked him where I can find this information, in the study they did, in the Title 5 Act in the EPA. He looked at the photo presentation board, and he said, "You won't find these facts anywhere, they are just predictions."

They continued to tell me the meeting is over. I told them that Marcello said, these meetings will run over if there are still community members here submitting comments. This is what we community members dealt with.

This was my ordeal, and it was a very draining and bias community event. I wouldn't even call it a community event. The people's voices were silenced. And the ones that asked questions were reprimanded with the run around, and not getting our questions answered. I respectfully request a second go around, with these community meetings and to include oral comments. I felt I was harassed during these meetings. I wonder how many others were silenced and harassed by these consultants. And they made me very aware, they don't want questions.

Please see Master Response #6, Recirculation of the EIS.

Response 223.008

Reports by Diné Community Members at EIS Public Meetings - 2014

Report by Vincenzo Y azzie - Diné community member

Window Rock Hearing, May 8, 2014. I arrived at 5:30 pm

- . Navajo Mine and Four Corners supporters outside with signs
- Some people listening to the Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine presentation. The ones sitting down.
- Osm employees including contractors. One contractor giving an explanation to a
 member of the public. OSM and Contractors really have nothing to do, but talk among
 themselves
- Also in hallway are court reporters to take verbal testimony. I was offered to provide
 testimony that Mychal Yellowman released confidential information to the public, but
 declined it as public meetings were about to end.
- I knew there were already 2 errors in the EA, so I found one EA value corresponding to
 one in the EIS mainly the hydrologic transmissivity of the Picture Cliff Sandstone. The
 line slope is off. OSM said they would fix it. BHP has prepared this particular line slope
 errors, but OSM never bothered to check there work.
- Basically, OSM publishes whatever BHP wants and OSM does not check. OSM just repeating whatever BHP says.
- . I am guessing about 20 people were present at the Window Rock hearing.

Report by Sarah Jane White - Tiis Tsoh Sikaad Community Member

I am a long-time community member of Tiis Tsoh Sikaad (Burnham, NM) and I attended the EIS meeting in Tiis Tsoh Sikaad, Shiprock, Nenahnezad, and Window Rock. Below are my observations and experience at these meetings:

- I attended the EIS scoping hearings before the EIS was done and I suggested that OSM include health studies, but they did not even consider including health study in the EIS
- . An OSM consultant told me the meeting is not for a question and answer period.
- Relocation of residents has already happened in Area III and IV and now it will happen in
 Area IV South and Area V

5

Response 223.009

Thank you for your comment and the information provided. The permit application provides a characterization of the groundwater environment, and specifically groundwater quantity at Chapter 6, Section 6.2 (now Section 18.2.5.1 in the e-permit). To characterize the transmissivity of the Picture Cliffs Sandstone, an aquifer recovery test was performed. and graphical analysis was completed using the McWhorter method (1980). Graphical analysis is at Chapter 6, Section 6.2, Figure 6-3 (now Section 18.2.5.1, Figure 18-4 in the e-permit). Application of graphical analysis requires some interpretation to identify where the slope line intercepts the x-axis. For this analysis, the x-axis intercept point could be interpreted as a value of 1.0 or 1.1. A value of 1.0 was used in the permit, resulting in a transmissivity of 0.12 square foot per day. Using a value of 1.1 would result in a transmissivity of 0.13 square foot per day. The Draft EIS at Table 4.5-4, characterizes the transmissivity to have a variable range between 0.12 to 0.79 square foot per day. Interpretation of an x-axis intercept of 1.1 would still result in a transmissivity within the range provided at Table 4.5-4, and not affect the impact analysis or the conclusion presented in the Draft EIS.

Response 223.010

Section 4.17 of the Draft EIS addresses health and safety; specifically, pages 4.17-22 through 4.17-24 summarize the results of the human health risk assessment conducted for the project. In addition, public health is addressed in the air quality analysis (Section 4.1), as well as project-specific analyses of health effects of diesel particulate matter and fugitive dust. The EIS also summarizes local health studies conducted by New Mexico Environment Department.

Response 223.011

Relocation of three residences within the Pinabete SMCRA Permit area is discussed in Section 4.9, Land Use and Transportation, of the Draft EIS.

Reports by Diné Community Members at EIS Public Meetings - 2014

I asked about coal ash impoundments and an OSM staff said the ash is not toxic and the
ash ponds are lined. He didn't know if the ash was Type I or Type II. He said the ash
ponds are lined and it will take 200 years to get into the San Juan River.

223.00

- At the Burnham EIS meeting, nobody was there. Just a few Navajos and I counted about 20 OSM staff and consultants who were mainly non-Native and one Navajo lady.
- An elderly woman attended the Burnham EIS meeting and she was scared so she just stayed in the corner because she felt intimidated by all the OSM staff and consultants
- I asked about the burial sites and sacred sites in the mining area and an OSM consultant said the study was done by experts (archaeologists) and the studies are confidential and the families were all notified and gave consent for these studies to be done. But I know some of these families and none of said they gave consent. There was a meeting last summer (2013) in Burnham regarding burial/sacred sites and Ron Maldonado (from Navajo Nation Cultural Preservation Office) scolded community members saying that if the community members don't give consent, that the study will still be done. Myself and other community members requested another meeting with OSM and the Navajo Nation Cultural Preservation Office, but OSM denied a follow-up meeting to settle the community's concerns.

223.013

Report by Sammy Ahkeah - Shiprock Community Member

I am a community member of Shiprock, NM and I attended the EIS meeting in Shiprock on May 6, 2014. I started looking at the poster boards presented by OSM staff and I noticed there was no poster boards or information on the agricultural impacts, so I asked them about it and an OSM staff told me that a guy who lives in San Francisco knows all about the agricultural impacts. I also noticed that some of the OSM staff and consultants started following me around at the meeting. I didn't know that community members were not allowed to ask questions until some of the staff started following me around. I would like someone to test the agricultural products when the plants start turning yellow.

223.014

Report by Lori Goodman - Diné Community Member

I am a community member from Dilkon, AZ and a board member for Diné C.A.R.E. I attended the Shiprock EIS meeting and below is my report of my experience at this meeting. I showed at this meeting 30 minutes before the scheduled time it would start so I could setup my materials.

• The reason the OSM consultants were upset at me when I walked into Shiprock HS, was due to what we have been posting on Facebook. I had 8 angry people on my case and tried to get rid of me. It was noticeable and had the feeling they had a meeting on how to get rid of us. They wanted to put us in the back, far away from them. The problem was we would be blocked off from the public. I objected and told them I am a tribal member and have a right to have our table that showcase the community's concerns and I wasn't moving.

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Response 223.012

EPA published its Final Rule for Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System; Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electrical Utilities on December 19, 2014. Under the Final Rule, EPA has determined that CCR will be regulated under Subtitle D (non-hazardous) as a solid waste. The regulation is self-implementing and applies to the disposal of CCR generated from coal-fired generating stations, including tribal lands. The rule includes provisions for dust control and groundwater monitoring. The regulation does not extend to placement of CCR in mines. The Final EIS has been updated accordingly to reflect the Final Rule and its applicability to CCR disposal at the FCPP. A comprehensive discussion of the rule, its provisions, and enforceability is provided in Section 4.15, Hazardous Materials and Wastes. In addition, specific provisions of the rule that apply to other resource areas (i.e., water and air) are included in Sections 4.1, 4.5, 4.11, 4.17, and 4.18.

Response 223.013

This is a correct statement. A discussion of potential impacts to cultural resources is provided in Section 4.4 of the Draft EIS.

Response 223.014

Given the space available in the meeting rooms, OSMRE worked with cooperating agencies and evaluated comments received during the scoping period to prepare the public meeting materials, which addressed the major issues of public controversy and interest related to the project. A poster was not prepared for every resource area; however, OSMRE staff was available to answer questions on every resource area analysis.

Reports by Diné Community Members at EIS Public Meetings - 2014

- Obviously something had happen so they weren't nice anymore. "You can't be too close
 to our setup because it will confuse the public."
- "Where is your table?" They asked me. There were a dozen tables in the room already so
 I told them I was taking one of them. At the Burnham EIS meeting, they were so nice to
 us and asking what other things they could bring inside for us.
- Each of the 8 either asked me to move our chart or table to the back. They were coming straight at me with hostile attitude. I told them we've been setting up at other meetings without incident.
- Lyle Ben (BIA representative) came up to me and he said I manipulated the video I
 posted of him on Facebook and made him look bad. He said I was unethical by not asking
 to film him beforehand. I told I did ask him and he stated in the film, "Are you ready?"
 He said I asked if I could voice record him. He was very upset. I told him I had asked
 others and they didn't want to be filmed and he was fine with it. I obviously had a camera
 that he saw I was using. Told him I did edit out what didn't make sense to me.
- The next person who came was the assistant Principle of Shiprock High School. She told me that this place was reserved for OSM this evening. She said the process is to fill out the facility management plan for all anybody using their facilities for safety reasons. She asked for my name and that she would check to see if there is a file from me and if there is none I could not have our materials setup. She took off and came back 20 minutes later, telling me I wasn't listed and therefore I can't put my stuff out and I need to move out. And that I can stay to view OSM's exhibits. I said I wasn't moving.
- About 5 other community members showed up and a sudden change in OSM staff and consultants had happened.
- A fellow Diné community member went to setup at the Farmington EIS meeting the day
 before and a man came by and gave her the riot act saying, "Dine CARE cannot set up
 here. You have misrepresented us on Facebook." The Diné lady said he went on and on
 while she just listened. Then she told him, "You are racist! To think that just because I
 am brown I am Diné' CARE!" This man probably was Lewis on the OSM team.
- . About 20 to 25 people showed at the Shiprock EIS meeting

Report by Sylvia Clahchischilli - Teec Nos Pos Community Member

I am a community member from Teec Nos Pos, AZ and a board member for Diné C.A.R.E. I attended the Cortez EIS meeting. Below are my observations from the meeting:

There was no audible comments accommodation instead one is invited to speak with a
recorder who was set up in the corner. When I asked Lewis (OSM consultant), who was
responsible for logistics he started to give me a whole commentary about people's fear of
"public speaking" and therefore eliminating open/audible comments in front of an

Reports by Diné Community Members at EIS Public Meetings - 2014

audience.

- I was speaking with the Environ consultant about the inadequate/confusing translation of
 the Navajo video when Lewis who is constantly prowling around commented it was
 someone possibly from "your group" who insisted OSM translate the text "verbatim". I
 told both gentlemen the text is a linear presentation and therefore not fully
 comprehensible when translated verbatim.
- I sensed OSM/FCPP employees were aware and perhaps curious but cautious to make contact with us. One possible FCPP employee came to take a photo of our photo of Shiprock saturated in the pollution. Obviously ignorant but sadly as well he could not recognize the rock as he commented, "That doesn't look like Shiprock."
- We also met a Navajo couple who signed the petition. The woman told us about her
 experience with the Pittsburg/Mckinley Mine in Blackhat (between Gallup and Window
 Rock) and the project's disregard for residents. She was moved by the photo of John
 Lowe's house near the mine. When the Environ guy came to our table again she asked
 him if OSM's assessment included participation from residents living near the
 mine/FCPP.

Report by Colleen Cooley - Diné C.A.R.E. staff and Diné community member

I am originally from Shonto, AZ and I work with Diné C.A.R.E. as a community organizer. I attended the EIS meetings in Cortez, Durango, and Shiprock. I noticed a change in behavior as the meetings progressed from one place to the next. Below are my observations of the meetings.

May 1, 2014: Cortez EIS meeting - I arrived around 4:45pm. The meeting was from 5-8pm.

- · At the Cortez EIS meeting, there were about 15 community members who attended
- Sylvia and I were given approval by Lewis (OSM logistics consultant) to setup a small table and display some photos and information on Diné C.A.R.E.'s work with community members
- This consultant, Lewis tried to intimidate both Sylvia and I a few times throughout the
 meeting in Cortez, checking our table and approaching us if we started to ask any of the
 consultants any questions
- I asked a common question that other community members have asked both the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and BHP Billiton Who manages and maintains the existing Burnham road? I asked this question to BIA rep., Lyle Ben and he said, the company (referring to BHP) is responsible. So I told him that a BHP representative told me that BIA is responsible for managing it and he then said, that's a good question to ask the Chapter. I asked him what Chapter? And he said, the Burnham Chapter. So I did not get a clear answer on this question he just pointed fingers at BHP and Burnham Chapter for being responsible
- I asked the water quality representative how many more gallons of water will be used from the San Juan River in order for the power plant and mine to continue running for an additional 25 years? The water quality rep. did not have an answer and just told me that

Response 223.015

As the ROW holder, BHP (now NTEC/MMCo) is responsible for maintaining Burnham Road and would continue to be responsible if BIA grants the request to realign Burnham Road to accommodate mining activities in the Pinabete SMCRA Permit Area. A portion of the existing Burnham Road in Areas IV North and South would be removed and a new segment would be engineered, constructed, and maintained in accordance with federal standards (see Section 3.2.1.1, Figure 3-1).

Response 223.016

Water supply for the mine and power plant is described in Section 4.5 of the Draft EIS. As described on page 4.5-32, BBNMC holds New Mexico Office of the State Engineer Permit Number 2838 and associated groundwater Permit Number SJ-2917, which provides NTEC a total diversionary right of 51,600 acre-feet annually, with a consumptive right of 39,000 acre-feet annually, for waters drawn from the San Juan River.

223.015

223.016

Reports by Diné Community Members at EIS Public Meetings - 2014

would be a good comment to submit.

- I asked Marcelo about the number of tons of coal ash that was stored at Navajo Mine between 1971-2008 and he did not know the answer. He started looking in the EIS booklet and could not find it and just told me to refer to a toxic management study or something and to look for it on my own.
- This meeting had a low turnout and there were no signs outside of Cortez High School displaying there was an EIS open house happening there, except on a small sheet of paper on 2 doors at the entrance of the high school
- There was no Navajo interpreter and no representation from EPA present at this meeting 223 018

May 3, 2014: Durango EIS meeting - 9am-12pm

- This meeting had the highest turnout from community members. I would say about 30-35
 people showed up including some students, residents of Bayfield, Cortez, Ignacio, and
 Durango
- At this meeting, Lori and I setup a table in the corner of the room and we had about 15
 people come by our table for information on what we were doing and what information
 we were giving out.
- At this meeting, Mychal Yellowman's mother came by our table and tried to intimidate us with asking us questions and making comments such as, "What are you doing here? That was already covered in the EIS. How are you going to save the medicinal plants when others have already been destroyed? My family is from this area, so I know this area, where did you take that picture and that picture? What about the mine and power plant workers? What are you going to do if they lose their jobs?" I think Mychal's mother was trying to intimidate and harass us with these questions and comments and I am filing this as a complaint because she herself did not contribute any studies to the draft EIS document.
- At this meeting, we documented pictures and videos of some of the OSM staff and consultants stating the following: "That was covered in the EA (referring to the Environmental Assessment of the BHP Navajo Mine permit transter)"... "I was only asked to cove this section of the study"... "Ask that person over there, I am only knowledgeable on water quality." And therefore, I started to notice that even the OSM staff and consultants have not read the entire 1,500 page EIS document and they expected the general public to read through it themselves when it's filled with technical jargon? This whole EIS process is overwhelming and confusing to the general public.

May 6, 2014: Shiprock EIS meeting - 5-8pm

- Before I arrived at this meeting, Lori had texted me saying the OSM staff were trying to kick her out and they even told the assistant principle to have her removed from the meeting
- When I showed up at Shiprock High School, none of the OSM staff and consultants greeted me or said anything to me – probably because they knew I was with Diné C.A.R.E. and they recognized me from previous meetings
- As the meeting went on, we finally figured out why the OSM staff were treating us with hostility and intimidation. It was because of some videos and information that we had

Response 223.017

Per the CHIA for the Navajo Mine, a combined total of approximately 4 million tons per year CCR was placed in mined out pits at the San Juan and Navajo Mines between 1971 and 2008.

Response 223.018

Navajo interpreters were present at all public meetings held on tribal trust lands. OSMRE requested the attendance of the cooperating agencies at all public meetings; however decisions to attend were at the discretion of each individual agency. Representatives from BIA, USACE, and the Navajo Nation were present at most meetings.

Reports by Diné Community Members at EIS Public Meetings - 2014

- posted of them on Facebook it was not anything negative about them, it was showing videos of them and stating their responses to some of our questions at previous meetings.
- I presume OSM staff and consultants were upset and hostile toward us because we were
 providing information of them, the setup of the meetings, etc. to the public eye on
 Facebook and they did not like it.
- I also presume they did not like that some of Diné C.A.R.E. members and community
 people knew a lot of information about coal ash, air quality, water quality, sacred sites,
 etc. and that we were asking a lot of questions they could not answer
- · I would estimate about 20-25 community members showed up at this meeting

Report by Adella Begaye - Diné community member

May 8, 2014: Window Rock EIS meeting - 5-8pm

• I was followed by the "main guy" to every poster and when I asked for a written analysis of why they stated there were minimal impacts to water, to culture, etc., I was referred to the 1,500 page draft EIS. I did not get an analysis of their findings. Several times, I was deferred to another person, because they could not answer my questions or the person I was asking questions to was sent off to another place, disregrading my questions. These consultants were not interested in our concerns. I feel, this is only a process of 'rubber stamping' the EIS to a FONZI and continue their destructions at the expense of the Navajo people.



Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Draft EIS Public Meeting Comment Form

Comments must be postmarked by May 27, 2014, for consideration in the Final EIS. Comments may be submitted at the open house public meetings (being held April 30 through May 9, 2014), via email to FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov or by postal mail, hand delivery or courier to the address below.

MEETING LOCATION: DATE:	
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1. NAME: Michael SMILERAY	-
2. ORGANIZATION (if applicable):	
3. EMAIL ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER:	
4. MAILING ADDRESS:	
Do you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)? NO YES	
V1 (1	
Please give this completed form to one of the project team representatives	
or mail by <u>Mas 27, 2014</u> , to:	1
Mr. Marcelo Calle	
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement, Western Region Office 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320	
Denver, CO 80202-3050	- 1

Comments may be emailed to FCPPNavajoEnergyEIS@osmre.gov.

Comment Letter 224......Murray, M.

Response 224.001

Thank you for your comment. OSMRE is considering all of the alternatives that were analyzed in the Draft EIS and will inform the public of its decision via the Record of Decision, anticipated in the spring of 2015.

Revised May 20, 2014

COMMENT #225

COMMENTS ON

FOUR CORNERS POWER PLANT AND NAVAJO MINE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, MARCH 2014
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Submitted By Rosemani Knoki, EdD KNOKI RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Αt

Public Hearing, Nava'o Nation Meseum, Resources Room Window Rock, AZ May 8, 2014

To
Marcelo Calle, Project Coordinator
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Western Region Office
1999 Broadway, Suite 3320
Denver, CO 80202-3050

Comments on Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement by Rosemani Knoki, March 8, 2014, Public Hearing, Window Rosk, AZ

Comment Letter 225...... Knoki Research Associates

Revised May 20, 2014

COMMENTS ON

FOUR CORNERS POWER PLANT AND NAVAJO MINE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, MARCH 2014 OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Rosemari Knoki, EdD -

PREMISE

People want a voice in things and to live a life within their worldview, not one prescribed for them by the government or society. They want their lives to matter. What is quality of life? What is civilization?

These comments are presented from a quantum physics worldview. This worldview, ecological in nature, extends the Golden Rule to the natural environment in which the human race has its very existence. We share the lifeblood - land, water, and air - with the stars, planets, and the lark and larkspur societies. This requires respectful consultation with nature including natural and energy resources. The human race (earth surface people) is composed of water, calcium, fron, traces of copper and iodine, etc. in balanced amounts. We essentially journey back to nature from whonce we came, and in that journey we are constantly part of nature and never segregated although we try to allocate ourselves away. The advance thinker constantly finds the goad back to nature,

In contrast, the Western worldview writes against nature, controls it, legislates against it, and passes constitutional amendments against it. The Western worldview operates against the backdrop and subtleties of interagency and intertribal warfare. Such worldview thinkers strategically established by the divide and conquer tactics of highly competitive either/or (discord) thinking resource appropriators, all vie for the same deficit dollar. Some social scientists have defined this as "politics." That is, the allocation of resources = politics. One medical doctor, M. Scott Peck, has defined this as "evil." That is, politics = resource allocation = evil. See Peck, M. Scott, A World Waiting to be Born, Banton Books, NY, 1983. According to Dr. Peck this resource allocation process has existed from generation to generation, knows no time but is a constant unabated negative force. Within this distribution (resource allocation) environment, federal employees and its contractors live and breathe, and have their very being. Allocation of resources causes the terror of uncontrolled suburban sprawl. Resource allocation also causes improtected development of precious natural and energy resources in a toxic mode affecting the land on or in which life exists. The Western worldview advocates a lazy/compassionless approach of "Develop-and-Depicte" to allocate natural and energy resources whether we need them or not, without concern for natural regrowth which requires work (effort) and compassion. In the Western worldview, respectful consultation with nature is non-existent.

Comments on Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement by Rosemari Knoki, March 8, 2014, Public Hearing, Window Rock, AZ

Revised May 20, 2014

The challerge of the civil servant is working to attain balance, rhythm, harmony, and peace in the field delivery strategy. The service delivery strategy must extend not only to human populations but also to critical vital forces of nature and the universe. The chief role of the public servant is to protect nature's original fluids, water, because ultimately water guides all our communication (carry oxygen to our brain and heart) in an egoless peaceful way. Federal agencies have the potential to be the benchmark if they model the peace paradigm of a quantum reality. They can put in place a service delivery strategy that bonors integrity, compassion, and understanding with all those served, including Nature. Quantum physics suggests the possibility of an integrated relationship between physical reality (nature) and man. The natural world is self-organizing, self-directing, self-governing. The quantum physics insight is that all creation consists of powerful lifecycles, interrelationships with the universe. This worldview frees us from the illusion of control while nature purifies our motives and tries to help-us make our modes consistent with our beliefs. Our task is only to jouricy with the heart and the universe/nature will do the rest. See Zohar, D. and Marshall, I., The Quantum Society. Mind, Physics, and a New Social Vision, William and Morrow Company, NY, 1994.

ALTERNATIVES A-D

Implementation of Alternatives A D means irroversible damages to the cuvironment which can only be controlled by inadequate mining and power generation techniques, reclamation, and legislation. These four Alternatives (A-D) are pro-production and anti-preservation. Harmful chemicals are used to control SO2. Enforcement of federal laws is circumvented such as by granting of extensions to permit renewals, and plant shur downs by easy divesture of shares in industry ownership of power plants without consequences while industry may be the largest user of electric utilities. These four Alternatives (A-D) are grounded in a Western worldview of modernism and obsessed with change in the direction of "progress": species, societies and economies are developing. In the name of economic development or progress, modern society (uncontrolled urban sprawl) destroys the Biosphere while creating a techno sphere. The latter robs resources from the Biosphere and consigns to it toxic wastes. See Goldsmith, Edward, The Way, an Ecological World-View, Shamobala Publishers, Inc. Boston, MA, 1993.

War industry stimulates coal mining and the U.S. apparently has been the leading world producer of all ranks of coal since the late 1980s, creating a market for defense contractors and war industries. It is time to stop this pollution in the name of "national security."

RECOMMENDATION OF THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative with herein recommended modifications is the most viable NEPA alternative for the Four Comers Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project. We must not disturb geological vegetation, coal, in the Southwest; by not disturbing coal we create a transregional subterranean "greenbelt." The living world (Biosphere) is the basic source of all

Comments on Four Comers Power Plant and Navajo Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement by Rosemar Knoki, March 8, 2014, Public Hearing, Window Rock, AZ

Revised May 20, 2014

benefits and all wealth, but will only dispense these benefits to us if we reserve its critical order; see Goldsmith. 1993.

We must learn to live within our limitations. Do not try to replace coal with other resources such as uranium. Nuclear power generation is ten times more costly than coal-fired plants; See Shulman, Seth, When a Nuclear Reactor Dies, \$98 Million is a Cheap Funeral, Smithsonian 20(7):56-69, 1989. The short term challenge is handling toxic waste from operation of the Four Comers Power Plant and Navajo Mine Energy Project; the long term response is preventing the proliferation of toxic waste from coal-fired plants in the first place. Future life form generations need to be protected and sustained.

NEPA of 1969 fails to incorporate "quantum physics worldview" and thus does not allow consultation with geological vegetation, earth, air, water, planets and the universe with which we have vital interrelationships. This relationship is familial and personal. These vital life forms in the universe speak loud and clear to us daily but we fail to listen; the world is creative and intelligent. According to Goldsmith (1993) the overriding goal of the behavior pattern of an ecological society must be to preserve the critical order of the natural world (cosmos). The Biosphere has real needs: biological, social, ecological, spiritual, and cognitive. In the words of Einstein, "Our task must be to widen our circle of compassion to embrace all living creatures and the whole of nature in its beauty." See Senge, Peter M., The Fifth Discipline, The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization, Doubleday, NY, NY, 1990.

The point of civil service is the power for the opportunity to be of service. The opportunity to approve the No Action Alternative is an opportunity to honor and protect life. Compassion as a level of awareness toward all life prevents domination and exploitation. This type of awareness is truly powerful because it diminishes the self and produces calm communion with the Biosphere and is in essence the power to make decisions with total awareness.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

Executive Summary

Page i

Jis there an updated certified appraisal for the four primary and related actions?

Primary Action No. I should not be approved by the Secretary of the Interior because there is no data presented or cited in the Draft BLS of methods and timeframes for controlling (sub)urban sprawl in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and California.

Why were two federal actions taken prior to the approval of the ELS?

225.003

 Were amendments to NTC Lease 14-20-603-2505, increasing the leased acres from 24,000 to 33,600, based on certified appraisal updates?

Comments on Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement by Rosemari Knoki, March 8, 2014, Public Hearing, Window Rock, AZ

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Response 225.001

Per 25 CFR 169, a certified appraisal is required to ensure that tribal landowners receive fair-market value for a realty transaction (e.g., ROW, lease). However, this requirement can be waived by the Secretary of Interior at the request of a Tribe. The Navajo Nation has submitted such a request but has not received a response from the Department of Interior yet. In the event that the Department of Interior denies the Navajo Nation's request for a waiver, a certified appraisal will be required to fulfill this regulatory requirement. The Secretary of Interior will make a decision on the waiver prior to the issuance of the Record of Decision.

Response 225.002

Control of suburban or urban sprawl in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and California is outside the scope of this project. OSMRE is considering all of the alternatives that were analyzed in the Draft EIS and will inform the public of its decision via the Record of Decision, anticipated in the spring of 2015.

Response 225.003

The Federal Implementation Plan for the FCPP approved by the EPA in 2012 is an agency action exempt from NEPA. Regarding the transfer of the SMCRA permit from BNCC to NTEC, please see Master Response #7, Mine Permit Transfer.

Response 225.004

Per 25 CFR 169, a certified appraisal is required to ensure that tribal landowners receive fair-market value for a realty transaction (e.g., ROW, lease). However, this requirement can be waived by the Secretary of Interior at the request of a Tribe. The Navajo Nation has submitted such a request but has not received a response from the Department of Interior yet. In the event that the Department of Interior denies the Navajo Nation's request for a waiver, a certified appraisal will be required to fulfill this regulatory requirement. The Secretary of Interior will make a decision on the waiver prior to the issuance of the Record of Decision.

225,004

Approval of Proposed Action No. 3 should be contingent upon the proposed EIS

Revised May 20, 2014

	residing within one square mile of each line/related facilities.	
•	Approval of Proposed Action No. 4 must provide additional language that states the number of actual Indian homes in Arizona and New Mexico projected to be provided electricity, and how/when this will be accomplished. Such Tural housing must benefit from the FCPP and treated on equal footing with suburbia.	225.006
•	Table ES-2 should state that BIA approval of access road realignments and ROW renewals is contingent upon a current certified appraisal.	225.007
e v	Table ES-2 should state that BLM must not approve the Pinabete Mine Pian, however, if it chooses to do so must adhere to the contingencies identified in this herein comment document. It should also state that BLM approval of ROW renewals must be contingent upon current certified appraisals, and federally approved economic coal recovery plan.	225.008
•	Table ES-2 should state that USACE approval of the CWA permit must be contingent	

provisions of how the approved permit will be enforced. Does USACE specify quantities of water used for coal-cleaning techniques?

Table ES-2 should state that NPDES permit application must include the following: certified approved appraisal; methods and timeframes for controlling (sub)urban spraw! in AZ, NM, TX; and CA; and state that permit is subject to reviews at five-year intervals.

upon a current certified appraisal and provide historic and future effects of such permit to

affected water resources and quantities affected. The CWA permit must include

Page vii

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The No Action Alternative is the best alternative. If Units 1 3 can be shut down, Units 4-5 can also be permanently shut down. The proposed FIS must develop the No Action.
 Alternative as detailed as the Proposed Action. For the No Action Alternative, a detailed Decommission and Reclamation Plan for the power plant, electrical transmission lines and related facilities, must be required and implemented between the years 2015-2041.

• There is no evidence or critical studies cited for decisions reached in Table ES-3. Other than SCR devices, it appears that no Clean Coal Technologies (CCTs) are cited concerning advanced coal utilization processes which may be commercially viable in the 21st century that are cleaner, more efficient, and less costly than conventional coal-using processes depicted in the Draft EIS. A wide variety of CCTs exist, all of them altering the basic structure of coal before, during, or after combustion in such a way as to reduce emission of impurities such as suffer and nitrogen exide, and increase the efficiency of production. Table ES-3 lacks research based decisions on any CCT demonstration programs (joint efforts of the federal government and private industry funded by Congress) to foster development of the most promising CCTs such as improved methods of cleaning coat, fluidized bed combustion (q.v.) integrated gasification combined cycle, furnace sorbent injection, advanced fine gas desulfurization, etc.

Comments on Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement by Rosemari Knoki, March 8, 2014, Pub.ic I learing, Window Rock, AZ

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Response 225.005

225 005

225.009

Approval or disapproval of the Lease Amendment is based on the evaluation of impacts described within the Draft EIS. The region of influence evaluated for potential impacts associated with operation of the FCPP varies by resource area. For example, the region of influence for cultural resources is the FCPP lease area boundary, whereas the region of influence for air quality is a 50 km radius from the FCPP.

Response 225.006

In accordance with federal trust policy, the Secretary of the Interior, as the trustee, has a responsibility to ensure that the ventures involving tribal trust assets do not create a liability for the federal government and result in a benefit to the Tribe. However, the Tribe maintains discretion on how to utilize trust resources as a course of tribal self-determination.

Response 225.007

Per 25 CFR 169, a certified appraisal is required to ensure that tribal landowners receive fair-market value for a realty transaction (e.g., ROW, lease). However, this requirement can be waived by the Secretary of Interior at the request of a Tribe. The Navajo Nation has submitted such a request but has not received a response from the Department of Interior yet. In the event that the Department of Interior denies the Navajo Nation's request for a waiver, a certified appraisal will be required to fulfill this regulatory requirement. The Secretary of Interior will make a decision on the waiver prior to the issuance of the Record of Decision.

Response 225.008

BLM has no authority over the Pinabete Mine Plan. OSMRE has the decision to approve or disapprove the SMCRA permit for the Pinabete Permit Area and the permit renewal for the Navajo Mine Permit Area. Please see Master Response #11, Placement of Conditions on Permit and Lease Approval. BLM is not required to produce a certified appraisal to issue a decision. Additionally, BLM will consult with OSMRE to identify and evaluate potential impacts to cultural resources under NHPA Section 106.

Per 25 CFR 169, a certified appraisal is required to ensure that tribal landowners receive fair-market value for a realty transaction (e.g., ROW, lease). However, this requirement can be waived by the Secretary of Interior at the request of a Tribe. The Navajo Nation has submitted such a request but has not received a response from the Department of Interior yet. In the event that the Department of Interior denies the Navajo Nation's request for a waiver, a certified appraisal will be required to fulfill this regulatory requirement. The Secretary of Interior will make a decision on the waiver prior to the issuance of the Record of Decision.

Response 225.009

The USACE Clean Water Act permit will address the discharge of fill into jurisdictional waters of the U.S., as described in Section 4.5. The 404 permit will include mitigation measures for the permitted impacts, as well as a permit duration. Water supply for the mine and power plant is described in Section 4.5 of the Draft EIS. As described on page 4.5-32, BBNMC holds New Mexico Office of the State Engineer Permit Number 2838 and associated groundwater Permit Number SJ-2917, which provides NTEC a total diversionary right of 51,600 acre-feet annually, with a consumptive right of 39,000 acre-feet annually, for waters drawn from the San Juan River.

Response 225.010

Requirements of the NPDES permit application are provided in the Clean Water Act language and application forms developed by the EPA. Potential impacts with regard to population growth and public services are addressed in Section 4.10 of the EIS.

Per 25 CFR 169, a certified appraisal is required to ensure that tribal landowners receive fair-market value for a realty transaction (e.g., ROW, lease). However, this requirement can be waived by the Secretary of Interior at the request of a Tribe. The Navajo Nation has submitted such a request but has not received a response from the Department of Interior yet. In the event that the Department of Interior denies the Navajo Nation's request for a waiver, a certified appraisal will be required to fulfill this regulatory requirement. The Secretary of Interior will make a decision on the waiver prior to the issuance of the Record of Decision.

Urban sprawl is outside of the scope of the EIS.

OSMRE is considering all of the alternatives that were analyzed in the Draft EIS and will inform the public of its decision via the Record of Decision, anticipated in the spring of 2015. As described in Section 3.2.5.2, the Plant would discontinue operation and the site would be decommissioned in accordance with the requirements of the 1960 and 1966 leases and existing Section 323 ROW grants for the plant site. With regard to the transmission lines, as described in Section 3.2.5.3, the lines would either be decommissioned and dismantled or left in place to transmit power from another power source in the region. As with the FCPP, decommissioning and dismantling activities would need to be coordinated with the Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe, and the BLM so that the area meets the specific needs of the planned reuse. Compliance with all environmental laws and regulations would occur throughout the demolition process. The timeline for this process is not mandated in regulatory statutes and is unknown at this time.

Response 225.012

The evaluation of impacts followed methods generally accepted by the scientific community as per CEQ guidelines. Specific methods used are described within each resource area discussion in Chapter 4 of the Draft EIS.

With regard to clean coal technologies, Section 3.3.2, discusses an alternatives for a solar thermal/coal hybrid option. In addition, as described in Section 2.2.3, Units 4 and 5 are equipped currently with a flue gas desulfurization system.

COMMENT #225 Revised May 20, 2014 Page ii Was a certified appraisal done for the proposed new 5,600-acre permit area known as the 225.013 · Cite OSMRE's legal authority for the proposed "administrative" approval to extend 225.014 Federal Permit NM003F, An approved ElS should be required for this federal action prior to conducting any mining operations. Was the 1960 lease and 1966 amendment thereto based on an approved certified appraisal? Lease Amendment No. 3 should be subject to five-year ladder reviews during 225.015 the proposed 25-year leased period and updated certified appraisal (every five years) of the FCPP facilities area and ancillary facilities (i.e., transmission lines, water pipelines, access roads) on Navajo trust lands, . Concerning proposed Amendment No. 3 to the 1960 lease, it is the Secretary of the 225.016 Interior's trust responsibility to require that Navajo Nation tribal regulation apply to the FCPP and ancillary facilities lease/ROW areas located on Navajo trust lands, albeit the Navajo Nation may have approved the Amendment without such requirement. Page iii . Is there a federally-approved Decommission and Reclamation Plan for units 1, 2, and 3 225.017 apparently shut down on December 30, 2013, and what role will Southern California Edison have in executing any such plan? . What is Southern California Edison's role in combating greenhouse gases caused by irreversible atmospheric and ecological damages from past operations of units 1, 2, and 3; 225.018 i.e., that identified in Table ES-1 "Historic Baseline Emissions" column for units 1-3? From 1957 to 1970 (when the Clean Air Act was enacted), Units 1-3 preenhouse gases were uncontrolled resulting in 13 years of acid rain and other ecological damages. What sanctions/penalties are in place for the lack of SCR equipment to units 4 and 5. 225.019 between 1957 to July 31, 2018? The EIS must state how federal agencies will monitor and enforce the July 31, 2018 deadline, and how it will disallow further APS/operators from requesting further extensions beyond the deadline, · Table ES-1 must specify "Historic" and "Future" in actual years. Also segregate historic 225.020 baseline emissions based on historic ownership share of the units in two separate columns, i.e., Units 1-3 and Units 4-5. 225.021 . Summarize how the emission rates in Table ES-1 compare to comparable U.S. facilities. Page iv: . Does the "environmental baseline" in Table ES-1 factor in the effects of approving the 225.022 proposed Pinabete Permit? Page v · Proposed Action No. 2 should not be approved. · Proposed Action No. 3 must clarify that approval is only for existing electric transmission lines and related facilities, and a provision clarifying that approval does not infer 225.023 construction of new lines/related facilities. Comments on Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement by Rosemari Knokl, March 8, 2014, Public Fearing, Window Rock, AZ

Response 225.013

Per 25 CFR 169, a certified appraisal is required to ensure that tribal landowners receive fair-market value for a realty transaction (e.g., ROW, lease). However, this requirement can be waived by the Secretary of Interior at the request of a Tribe. The Navajo Nation has submitted such a request but has not received a response from the Department of Interior yet. In the event that the Department of Interior denies the Navajo Nation's request for a waiver, a certified appraisal will be required to fulfill this regulatory requirement. The Secretary of Interior will make a decision on the waiver prior to the issuance of the Record of Decision.

Response 225.014

An EIS is not required for administrative approval to extend the permit. In this case, the extension is only sufficient to complete the EIS and the Record of Determination.

Response 225.015

Per 25 CFR 169, a certified appraisal is required to ensure that tribal landowners receive fair-market value for a realty transaction (e.g., ROW, lease). However, this requirement can be waived by the Secretary of Interior at the request of a Tribe. The Navajo Nation has submitted such a request but has not received a response from the Department of Interior yet. In the event that the Department of Interior denies the Navajo Nation's request for a waiver, a certified appraisal will be required to fulfill this regulatory requirement. The Secretary of Interior will make a decision on the waiver prior to the issuance of the Record of Decision.

Please see Master Response #12, Placement of Conditions on Permit and Lease Approval.

Response 225.016

Please see Master Response #11, Covenant 17.

There is no federally approved Decommission and Reclamation Plan for Units 1, 2, and 3. They are currently left in place. Upon decommissioning, as described in Section 3.2.5.2, the Plant would discontinue operation and the site would be decommissioned in accordance with the requirements of the 1960 and 1966 leases and existing Section 323 ROW grants for the plant site. Southern California Edison no longer owns any portion of the FCPP and will have no role in executing any decommissioning plan. It is business confidential information whether Southern California Edison retained any financial liability associated with decommissioning.

Response 225.018

As described in Section 2.4.2.1, Southern California Edison currently owns 48 percent of the capacity of Units 4 and 5. It never owned capacity from Units 1 through 3. In September 2006, California enacted Senate Bill (SB) 1368, which requires power plants to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. SB 1368 prohibits long-term investments in baseload generation by California investor-owned utilities that fail to meet a carbon dioxide (CO₂) Energy Performance Standard jointly established by the California Energy Commission and the California Public Utilities Commission. This Energy Performance Standard is 1,100 pounds of CO₂ per MW-hour (California Public Utilities Commission Decision No. 07-01-039). The law prohibits Southern California Edison from making new long-term ownership investments in any baseload plant that does not meet this Energy Performance Standard, including FCPP. Southern California Edison, therefore, plans to terminate its participation in FCPP, and has reached an agreement with APS to sell its ownership shares of Units 4 and 5. The California Public Utilities Commission approved this agreement in 2011 (Decision No 07-09-040), and the Arizona Corporation Commission authorized APS to purchase Southern California Edison's interests in Units 4 and 5. Because Southern California Edison never owned portions of Units 1-3, they do not have any financial liability associated with them.

There is no sanction or penalty in place for the lack of SCR equipment prior to its required installation date of 2018. The FCPP has operated in accordance with Federal Regulations, and the requirement for SCR is new with the FIP for BART issued by EPA in 2012. The duty to monitor and enforce the installation of SCR by July 31, 2018 is the responsibility of EPA. Likewise, EPA has the ability to accommodate requested extensions from FCPP. These actions are under the purview of the Federal Implementation Plan for the FCPP, which is considered part of the baseline setting for this NEPA analysis.

Response 225.020

Definition of baseline and future periods was defined in the Table notes in the Draft EIS. Ownership of units is defined on page ii of the Executive Summary. No change made.

Response 225.021

Table 4.18-2 and 4.18-3 of the Draft EIS provide this information.

Response 225.022

No, Table ES-1 summarizes emissions from FCPP.

Response 225.023

The sentence has been revised to state: "Continue operation and maintenance of existing electric transmission lines and related facilities..."

Revised May 20, 2014 Page ix . There is no justification for the proposed future production of 5.8 million (metric?) tons 225.024 of bituminous and/or subbituminous coal annually, absent adequate industrial recovery plans and absent rigorous interagency oversight plans for the industrial recovery plans. . Combine Table ES-4 and Table ES-5 for comparison of acres disturbed and tons of coal 225.025 mined per live year intervals. Page xl: Number of miles of access road outside of the mine lease? Public access road relocation. outside of the mine lease must be contingent upon current certifical appraisal. Page xii . Define "temporary" in terms of years concerning the number of "temporary drainage and 225.026 sediment control structures." · From where will ammonia be transported, and what projected transportation routes 225.027 (mapped) will be used? What are the consequences of using liquid v. solic airmonia? Specify the projected quantities of ammonia required per year. · How much acre-feet of water per year will be used by FCPP for Units 4 and 5? 225.028 Page xix Reclamation and environmental monitoring activities would continue until 2041, not for a 225.029 "minimum of 10 years after revegetation." Revegetation is not the only issue. Decommissioning should not be limited to the 1960 and 1966 lease provisions. The EIS 225.030 can and should specify that 2014 decommissioning industry benchmarks will be employed and updated in five year intervals until 2041. · Chart out the agencies and authorities for the following statement: "All waste generated 225.031 during this phase would be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal environmental regulations." Structural foundations would be removed to 48" below grade not 24" below grade. 225.032 The options for leaving transmission lines in place or reuse are presumptuous. Such lines 225 033 must be dismantled. · While the timeline for the demolition process may not be mandated in regulatory statutes and "unknown" as a result, it is incumbent upon cooperating federal agencies to specify a 225.034 demolition process timeline of 2015-2041 in the EIS. . It is presumptuous to state that "ceasing to utilize the infrastructure [transmission and ancillary facilities] would underwine regional power reliability. It is incumbent upon 225.035 Regional power companies to develop alternative infrastructure when the FCPP infrastructure is retired permanently, thus can also serve 500,000+ former customers of the FCPP.

. It appears that Table ES-11, in total or in part, is not applicable to the No Action

Comments on Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement by

Rosemari Knoki, Warch 8, 2014, Public Hearing, Window Rock, AZ

Page xxi

COMMENT #225

Response 225.024

The mining has regulatory oversight by OSMRE under SMCRA, and by the BLM. SMCRA requires reclamation plans, and actively monitors the timely implementation of those plans.

Response 225.025

Thank you for your comment. Such a change would not affect any analyses or provide additional information; therefore, the suggested edit has not been made.

Response 225.026

The following text has been added to the sentence and the same sentence located on page 3-11 of the Draft EIS: <u>Additionally, the number of temporary drainage and sediment control structures (present for the duration of active reclamation in a particular reclamation block) can be reduced by regrading larger portions of the post-mining watersheds.</u>

Response 225.027

Section 4.17 of the Draft EIS addresses the transport and risk scenarios associated with various forms of ammonia, as well as the projected quantities required per year.

Response 225.028

As stated on page 3-15, the shutdown of Units 1, 2, and 3 reduced annual water consumption by 5,000 to 7,000 acre-feet per year. Average annual water consumption between 2000 and 2011 was 22,856 acre-feet per year for the entire plant (page 2-23). This total would be reduced accordingly.

Response 225.029

As stated on page xix, under the No Action alternative, reclamation and environmental monitoring activities would continue for a minimum of 10 years after revegetation until OSMRE's approval affirming that all reclamation requirements have been met and OSMRE jurisdiction is terminated (2034 at the earliest).

225.036

Please see Master Response #12, Placement of Conditions on Permit and Lease.

Response 225.031

Applicable federal regulations are described in Section 4.15, Hazardous Materials and Wastes.

Response 225.032

The Draft EIS consistently states that "[u]pon removal of structures and facilities, the structural foundations would be removed to 24 inches below grade, the site would be profiled to allow for proper drainage, and native vegetation would be planted."

This depth was proposed by APS as the adequate depth to allow for sufficient reclamation/restoration.

Response 225.033

The decision to leave transmission lines in place under the No Action Alternative is at the discretion of APS and PNM.

Response 225.034

The Draft EIS describes the actions that would be required under demolition, based on current agreements and regulatory requirements. The timing is under the control of the FCPP partners.

Response 225.035

The statement is based on the operations of the western utilities transmission line infrastructure, and current demand profiles for the FCPP partner companies service territory.

Response 225.036

The title of Table ES-11 has been amended to state <u>"All Action Alternatives"</u>

Page 1-2 225.037 . Rather than using coal solely from the Navajo Mine, can coal be imported? If the U.S. is a world leader in producing and exporting coal, can it also import coal to the FCPP? . Why is EPE's share of 7 percent listed when it is to be purchased by APS? 225.038 Page 1-3 . Can EPA take the lead to improve its laws comparable to CA Senate Bill 1364 or better 225.039 for the 50 states? . Why would NTEC want to purchase the 7 percent EPE share? 225.040 ROW renewals for four transmission lines traverse Indian trust lands must be based upon 225.041 current certified appraisals. Page 1-4 · Are there a Plat and a certified appraisal for the Navajo Mine lease granted in July 1957? 225.042 The EIS must add a discussion on the impacts to NAPI as a result of its proximity to the 225.043 FCPP and Navajo Mine Energy Project. Page 1-9 . Customers of the FCPP must be displayed by map in the EIS. In which communities are 225.044 the primary beneficiaries of the FCPP located? Why are those not displayed in graphics? . It is a cliché to state, "Provide for tribal self-determination and promote tribal economic development..." without stating how such will be accomplished. For example, how will the FCPP provide a competitive afternative to Navajo Tribal Utility Authority? How many Indian residences will be provided power by the FCPP? How many Navajo owned businesses and industries on Indian trust lands (reservation and allotments) will be provided power by the FCPP? Table 1-1 is identical to Table ES-2, so Table 1-1 can be eliminated and references made. 225.046 Page 1-11 · What type of infrastructure will be developed? 225.047 225.048 · Will a federally-approved reclamation/recovery planned be required? Is the revised Mine Plan to be approved by BLM in the EIS? 225.049 . It appears inconsistent for USACE to state that no jurisdictional waters would be 225.050 impacted yet require Navajo Mine's permit for an Individual Permit for impacts to jurisdictional waters. Are there jurisdictional waters? Page 1-13 225.051 · What alternative energy resources were recommended? · What legal definition of "sacred Narive American sites" is used? 225.052 Page 2-3 225.053 Figure 2-1 is meaningless as currently presented. It should be overlaid to Figure 1-2.

Comments on Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement by

Rosemari Knoki, March 8, 2014, Public Hearing, Window Rock, AZ

COMMENT #225

Revised May 20, 2014

Response 225.037

Section 3.3.5 discusses the alternative for off-site coal supply.

Response 225.038

The purchase of EPE's share of FCPP had not occurred prior to the publication of the Draft EIS and is not expected prior to the publication of the Record of Decision.

Response 225.039

Federal laws are written and approved by the federal legislature and the President of the U.S. Federal agencies are charged with the implementation of such laws. Development of new laws is outside the scope of this NEPA process.

Response 225.040

To fulfill the project purpose and need of gaining greater control over the resources on the tribal lands.

Response 225.041

Per 25 CFR 169, a certified appraisal is required to ensure that tribal landowners receive fair-market value for a realty transaction (e.g., ROW, lease). However, this requirement can be waived by the Secretary of Interior at the request of a Tribe. The Navajo Nation has submitted such a request but has not received a response from the Department of Interior yet. In the event that the Department of Interior denies the Navajo Nation's request for a waiver, a certified appraisal will be required to fulfill this regulatory requirement. The Secretary of Interior will make a decision on the waiver prior to the issuance of the Record of Decision.

Response 225.042

This information is likely to be a part of the lease package, but was not needed for the NEPA analyses.

Response 225.043

Impacts to NAPI lands are addressed in Section 4.9 of the Draft EIS.

As described in Section 1.1.2, The FCPP has historically provided power to more than 500,000 customers in Arizona, New Mexico, California, and Texas. As further described in Section 2.4.2.1, California enacted Senate Bill 1368, which requires power plants to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Senate Bill 1368 prohibits long-term investments in baseload generation by California investorowned utilities that fail to meet a CO₂ Energy Performance Standard. Thus, FCPP power will no longer be distributed to California. A map is not necessary to depict the very wide distribution of FCPP power; no change made to Draft EIS.

Response 225.045

By receiving royalties, taxes, and revenues from the lease of tribal trust lands and the sale of trust assets (i.e. coal), the Navajo Nation is exercising its sovereign rights to promote economic development and self-determination. The FCPP and Navajo Mine directly benefit the Navajo Nation by providing approximately 800 jobs for Navajo members and taxes/revenues to the Tribe. Economic benefits, including jobs and direct payments to the Tribe, support the operation of Navajo Nation governmental operations, including NTUA.

The FCPP lease, including Amendment #3, does not include any stipulations requiring the sale or transmission of energy to NTUA or Navajo residences. The Navajo Nation could elect to expand energy transmission with the revenues it receives from the Project, but it is outside the scope of the EIS to dictate how the Tribe is governed.

Response 225.046

The Executive Summary is a brief summary of the important components of the Draft EIS, and is meant to be able to read and understood as a stand-alone document. As such, all information in the ES is copied verbatim from sections in the Draft EIS.

A complete description of infrastructure to be developed as part of the proposed Pinabete Permit Area is provided in Section 3.2.1.1 of the Draft FIS

Response 225.048

A federally approved reclamation and recovery plan is a required component of the SMCRA permit. As stated in Section 1.4.1, OSMRE's action is to approve or disapprove of the Pinabete Permit Application, which includes reclamation actions for the subject areas.

Response 225.049

The Mine Plan is part of the SMCRA permit application and is available as part of the Administrative Record of the project. This is also under review by BLM for their action.

Response 225.050

The USACE has verified that no jurisdictional waters would be impacted by the proposed action at FCPP; therefore, APS does not need a Clean Water Act 404 permit. The USACE has verified that jurisdictional water would be impacted by the proposed action at Navajo Mine; therefore, NTEC is required to obtain an Individual 404 permit.

Response 225.051

Please see Master Response #2, Alternatives.

Response 225.052

Section 1.5.2 provides a summary of the scoping comments received from agencies and the public, as such, "sacred Native American sites" is the terminology used by the commenters and repeated in the Draft EIS.

Response 225.053

Figure 2-1 displays all significant features of the Navajo Mine lease area and operations. No change has been made.

Page 2-5	
 Total acres for all resource areas must be displayed in Table 2-1. Resource Areas III, IV N & S, and V must be closed and retired permanently. 	225.054
Page 2-9	
 Define "practicable" in terms of days, months, or years. 	225.05
Define "negligible" by quantity.	225.056
 Where is the off-site laboratory for analyzing soil samples? Why is it off-site? 	225.057
Page 2-10	
• What is the toxicity of ammonium natrate and fuel oil and what are the resulting impacts to the environment?	=- 2 25:05 8
Page 2-11	1
 What percentage of coal ends up in spoil area? 	225.059
 How long is field coal stockpiles held before transporting to the FCPP? 	225,060
There are not four but five coal stockpile areas including the Burns Pass Temporary Coal	
Stockpile in Arca II. Is the temporary stockpile area considered active? This	
"Temporary" stockpile created in 2007, seven years ago, "has yet to be used" so why is it called "Temporary"? Apparently there is no justification for Primary Action 1 (proposed	225.06
approval of SMCRA permit for the Pinabete Permit Area) since there is a stockpile which	225.06
"has yet to be used" and contingency coal reserves in the Area II Hosteen and Yazzie Pits	
have not been mined? Also only Units 4 and 5 will be operative. What are environmental	
impacts of stockpiling?	
Define "operationally beneficial."	225.062
Page 2-12	
 Are sales and resale associated with personal use of coal stockpiled for employees and local Chapter residents? List local Chapters. 	225.063
 Table 2-4 must depict total tons and total acres mined. 	225.064
 Why is the coal not cleaned? 	225.065
 Define, in quantities per year, "small" amount of water used for dust suppression and housekeeping purposes. 	225.066
How is evaporation in Pond 1 measured?	225.06
 What assurances are provided that "no water or coal" plant wastes is discharged from the 	225,068
facility area and what federal agency monitors this periodically?	
 Are the ponds, sedimentation and Pond 1, lined? If not, why not? 	225.069
Page 2-13	
 How much water per year is used for dust suppression? 	225.070
 How much surface water per year runs off from active mining and reclamation areas to 	
the mine pit, sump, or sediment pond? What air quality contamination occurs from evaporation of retained water?	225.07
 Do SMCRA and/or CWA require annual monitoring and measurement of the discharge? 	225.072
Comments on Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement by Rosernari Knoki, March 8, 2014, Pub ic Hearing, Window Rock, AZ	, 225.071

8

Response 225.054

A column indicating total acreage of each resource area has been added to Table 2-1. Thank you for your comment. OSMRE is considering all of the alternatives that were analyzed in the Draft EIS and will inform the public of its decision via the Record of Decision, anticipated in the spring of 2015.

Response 225.055

Practicable in this instance is referring to the size of the mud pit, not a duration of time.

Response 225.056

Negligible in this instance indicates that the amount of topsoil is so small that the mine operator uses topsoil substitute for all reclamation activities.

Response 225.057

Location of sample analysis facilities is at the discretion of the mine operator as part of a business decision, as long as samples are analyzed according to EPA approved methods and quality assurance controls.

Response 225.058

Explosives material is evaluated in Section 4.15 of the Draft EIS. Based on the GPS Product Safety Summary, ammonium nitrate has not been classified for acute or chronic toxicity, it is not considered genotoxic, there is no evidence of long-term carcinogenicity, and no effects have been found on reproductive parameters. Further, it is not persistent or bioaccumulative in the environment.

Response 225.059

Spoil consists of overburden and interburden materials as described on page 2-11. Approximately 8 percent of coals is left as wedges and ribs at the tops and bottoms of coal seams (see Section 2.1.2.6 of the Draft EIS).

The permit application does not specify how long coal is held in the stockpiles; however, it is a continuous process: coal is added to the stockpile, segregated, hauled to FCPP, more coal is added. No change to the document.

Response 225.061

The temporary stockpile location is not currently active. As described on page 2-11 there are currently four active stockpiles and the temporary stockpile location is intended to add additional capacity when the Hosteen and Barber coal stockpiles near capacity. The purpose and need for the proposed action is described in Section 1.3. The environmental impacts of the stockpiles are addressed in Section 4.3, Earth Resources, and 4.5, Water Resources.

Response 225.062

In this context, the use of the temporary stockpile may be beneficial to the Navajo Mine operations.

Response 225.063

The Navajo Mine provides a stockpile of coal for personal use. The mine does not sell this coal. Any resale of the coal collected by employees or local chapter residents is outside the scope of this EIS.

Response 225.064

Table 2-4 does provide total tons and total acres mined per year.

Response 225.065

The coal is separated from the other geological formations sufficient to meet the acceptance requirements of the FCPP.

As described on page 4.5-32, BNCC used approximately 301 acre-feet of water per year for dust control purposes and 340 acre-feet of water per year for irrigation of reclaimed areas in 2011 (BNCC 2012d). The previous year, water use was approximately double with 633 acre-feet used for dust control and 1,166 acre-feet for irrigation (BNCC 2011b). The following text has been added to Section 2.1.4: <u>Based on a review of recent records, approximately 300-600 acre-feet of water was used per year for dust control purposes.</u>

Response 225.067

It is not directly measured, but can be derived qualitatively.

Response 225.068

Discharge of water and wastes is regulated under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and all discharges are permitted through the EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. As described on page 4.5-1, both the Navajo Mine and FCPP hold NPDES permits for their respective operations.

Response 225.069

The sediment ponds at Navajo Mine are unlined. The ponds at Navajo Mine are not percolation ponds. The characteristics of the soils at Navajo Mine would create low permeability for the ponds. Most of the runoff captured by the ponds at Navajo Mine is lost to evaporation.

Response 225.070

As described on page 4.5-32, BNCC used approximately 301 acre-feet of water per year for dust control purposes and 340 acre-feet of water per year for irrigation of reclaimed areas in 2011 (BNCC 2012d). The previous year, water use was approximately double with 633 acre-feet used for dust control and 1,166 acre-feet for irrigation (BNCC 2011b). The following text has been added to Section 2.1.4: <u>Based on a review of recent records, approximately 300-600 acre-feet of water was used per year for dust control purposes.</u>

Surface water runoff varies annually based on weather conditions and precipitation. Section 4.5 describes the capacity of each pond and ability to retain sediment. Air quality is addressed in Section 4.1 of the Draft EIS. Metals and other constituents bind to the sediment and soil that collects in the pond. As described on page 4.3-17 soils within the Navajo Mine lease area meet soil suitability criteria for selenium, boron, and pH and potentially acid- or toxic-forming materials are not widespread. Therefore, evaporation of the water does not result in air quality contamination.

Response 225.072

CWA NPDES permits require periodic monitoring and measurement of discharge, as described in Section 4.5 of the Draft EIS.

Revised May 20, 2014

Page 2-14

- Does NTEC line its diversious, sediment ponds, detention pends, and impoundments? If not, why not?
- What is the history (in quantities per year) of any point source discharges from these
 engineered diversion structures and were these subject to NPDES regulations?

Page 2-18

• Morgan Lake can be retired and reclaimed in the No Action Alternative, therefore, no longer disturbing the San Juan River, and subjecting the River to receiving discharges/flows from FCPP via Morgan Lake, No Name Wash, and Chaco Wash. The San Juan River is a sacred "Site" but the ElS does not state so. The ElS does not provide a definition of sacred sites. There are no assurances on Page 2-23 that water used to cool condensers/equipment is not contaminated when it is allowed to flow into the unlined Morgan Lake and back into the San Juan River. Man-made lakes are not natural therefore not condomed by the Biosphere.

Page 2-22

Is there an emergency plan for use of lime sharry storage tanks? Does the emergency
plan (natural disaster or other cause) for the FCPP and the Navajo Mine Energy Project
contain transportation routes for any toxic materials transported to and from the FCPP?
 Page 2-24

 State, in quantity or percentage, the "portion" of the fly ash sold for reuse. List vendors Page 2-27

- Apparently OSMRE is opposed to EPA's consideration of new regulations that would fully consider the risks, tuanagement practices and other pertinent information related to fly asn.
- Was the January 2014 deadline to discontinue hydrazine storage on-site implemented?
 lage 2-28
- Breakdown Indian trust lands by tribe (Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe) concerning the total A 330 acres

Page 2-33

• The codified version of the law signed by President Ben Shelly on April 30, 2013 must be cited. This is an irresponsible piece of legislation which was not subject to Navajo citizens' public participation such as by referendum or public hearing. The unfortunate legislation walks, talks and acts like the 1921 Navajo legislation that created the Navajo Tribal Council in order to approve a mineral lease generated by the federal government for the benefit of certain companies and a U.S. war contomy. Why would the Navajo Nation want to acquire facilities and mining activities which have a history of permanently depleting coal? Why would the Navajo Nation want to acquire portions or eventually all of FCPP which has a long standing history of unregulated mining and FCPP operation activities, i.e., Pre-1977 in the Pre-Law jurisdiction resource area?

Comments on Four Corners Fower Plant and Navajo Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement by Rosemari Knoki, March 8, 2014, Public Hearing, Window Rock, AZ

7

Response 225.073

The sediment ponds at Navajo Mine are unlined. The ponds at Navajo Mine are not percolation ponds. The characteristics of the soils at Navajo Mine would create low permeability for the ponds. Most of the runoff captured by the ponds at Navajo Mine is lost to evaporation.

Response 225.074

225.073

225.074

225.075

225.076

225.077

225.078

225.079

225.080

225.081

Point source discharges are subject to NPDES regulations. As described in Section 4.5, both FCPP and Navajo Mine operate under Clean Water Act NPDES permits. NPDES permits do not regulate the quantity of water discharged, rather the concentration of pollutants that is allowed within the discharge.

Response 225.075

As described on page 3-32, under the No Action Alternative Morgan Lake would evaporate over time and cease to exist. Discharges from the cooling condensers is regulated under the NPDES permit for the FCPP, as described in Section 4.5. It is correct that Morgan Lake is a man-made lake. It is an approved feature of the FCPP per the lease agreement with the Navajo Nation. OSMRE has no data to support that San Juan River is a sacred "Site". No change to the EIS.

Response 225.076

Emergency action plans for the FCPP and Navajo Mine are addressed in Section 4.17 of the Draft EIS. The Emergency action plan for the FCPP addresses potential failure of the lined ash impoundment and lined decant water pond.

Response 225.077

Beneficial reuse of CCRs is currently occurring at FCPP, as described in Section 2.2.6.3. In 1997, a vendor began purchasing and transporting 240,000 tons per year (or approximately 20% of total CCRs) for creating concrete. Therefore, this action is already considered as part of the existing environment and accounted for in the EIS. Further, this is the only vendor that has expressed interest in purchasing fly ash and it is presumed that market demand for beneficial reuse of CCRs from FCPP is being met.

EPA published its Final Rule for Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System; Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electrical Utilities on December 19, 2014. The Final EIS has been updated accordingly to reflect this new rule and its applicability to the FCPP. A comprehensive discussion of the rule, its provisions, and enforceability is provided in Section 4.15, Hazardous Materials and Wastes. In addition, specific provisions of the rule that apply to other resource areas (i.e., Water and Air) are included in Sections 4.1, 4.5, 4.11, 4.17, and 4.18.

Response 225.079

There was no regulatory deadline to discontinue hydrazine storage onsite. The storage was discontinued as part of a business decision by the operators of FCPP as a result of the shut-down of Units 1, 2, and 3. Hydrazine is not needed to operate Units 4 or 5.

Response 225.080

Have added breakdown of Navajo and Hopi acreage along the Moenkopi transmission line ROW.

Response 225.081

It is beyond the scope of this EIS to comment on legislation passed by the Navajo Nation Tribal Council. However, specific reference to the Navajo Codified Legislation (No. 0116-13) has been added to Section 2.4.1.

COMMENT #225 Revised May 20, 2014 . Why would EPA recommend changing the land use designation of reclaimed lands to support livestock grazing when the Presidents of the United States (War Department, 225.082 General Land Office, and Interior Secretaries) have a history of anti-livestock grazing policies since 1868? BNCC's plans to transfer its SMCRA permit to NTEC would be contingent upon BNCC. -225-083 also-relinquishing its water rights-to-the-San Juan River?—That is, the transfer of BNCC water rights to the Navajo Nation? Page 2-34 Define "certain" and "will" in the following statement: NTEC will acquire certain. mineral and property rights from NMCC...." Clarify why NTEC and not the Navajo 225.084 Nation would acquire such mineral and property rights? Wouldn't the proposed NTEC acquisition of such rights create a new split estate between the Navajo Nation and NTEC? The Navajo Nation (Tribe) is the appropriate party for acquisition of any mineral and property rights from NMCC not the NTEC, the latter apparently a tribal enterprise.

Response 225.082

As stated on page 2-33, EPA has suggested that NTEC consider development of renewable energy on reclaimed lands of the Navajo Mine. This use would require a change to the existing land use designation, which supports livestock grazing. Thus EPA is suggesting that instead of livestock grazing, the land use designation be changed to a category that supports energy development.

Response 225.083

The transfer of the SMCRA permit to NTEC did not include the transfer of water rights. The water right permit will continue to be held by BBNMC as stated on page 2-34.

Response 225.084

As stated in Section 2.4.1, "the Navajo Nation has been and will continue to be the owner and the lessor of the land and minerals. NTEC, the new SMCRA permit holder, will continue the surface mining and reclamation activities at the Navajo Mine." The certain mineral and property rights refer to the authorizations to continue mining operations under NTEC as opposed to NMCC.

Comments on Four Corners Power Plant and Navajo Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement by Rosemari Knoki, March 8, 2014, Public Hearing, Window Rock, AZ

5/29/2014

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Mail - Selling Autism and Alzheimer's to our children

COMMENT #226



FCPP-Navajo-Energy-EIS, OSM < osm-fcpp-navajo-energy-eis@osmre.gov>

Selling Autism and Alzheimer's to our children

Wed, May 28, 2014 at 1:51 PM

To: "FCPP-Navajo-Energy-EIS, OSM" < osm-fcpp-navajo-energy-eis@osmre.gov>

In addition to selling electricity for profit of corporation owners and shareholders, using coal to generate it, most definitely is selling Autism and Alzheimer's disease to our elders and our children. Winds carry the polluted, toxic exhaust from coal burning great distances, however it is most concentrated nearer the source of emissions. 226,001 Meaning to the children and families of those working near the four corners power plant itself.

Chemicals known to the State of California to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity, January 31, 2014. This list is part of the State of CA Environmental Protection Agency Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986. Although to date neither Colorado nor New Mexico has these laws in place, it does not mean that the chemicals listed herein are safe or non toxic in CO or NM. The chemicals are toxic everywhere, it's just that there is not yet accountability for releasing them into our air. The people who earn profit from this plant and mine will not be living close to it, or downwind from it, breathing the toxic exhaust 24/7. They will not be spending the thousands of dollars to remove these toxic byproducts from their bodies or suffering from diseases caused by not removing them

People wanting to work there deserve to be accurately and completely informed of the long-term consequences of that employment. And the Federal Government (taxpayers) will pick up the tab for the long-term "holding/living storage" of these affected people

Why create the problem in the first place-when the outcome is known??? Greed!

Methyl Mercury is toxic to the brain causing developmental and cognitive illness.

Methylmercury compounds cause cancer. These chemicals are listed in the 1986 law, (above)

Why would we knowingly release them into the air /lungs and our food chain? Want to create jobs? Start building care facilities for Autistic children, and our elders with Alzheimer's disease when they can no longer put on their pants or recognize their children...

The EPA adopted a rule in 2011 which limited emissions that create smog and soot that drifts into the air above neighboring states east of us. Just because that law has not yet been applied to NM and CO doesn't mean we should be bad neighbors

Please recommend generating power from clean solar energy and leave the coal in the ground where it is safely 226,002 out of our lungs, brains and guts, and those of our families and children.

Diana Speer

https://mail.google.com/nail/b/349/u0/?ui=28ik=6ac25a16cb8/view=pt8.search=inbox8th=146446393f8a8bd4.8siml=146446393f8a8bd4

Comment Letter 226...... Speer, D.

Response 226.001

Thank you for your comment. Section 4.17 of the Draft EIS addresses potential impacts with regard to Health and Safety, including worker safety. Pages 4.17-22 through 4.17-24 summarize the human health risk assessment conducted for the project.

Response 226.002

Please see Master Response #2, Renewable Energy Alternatives.